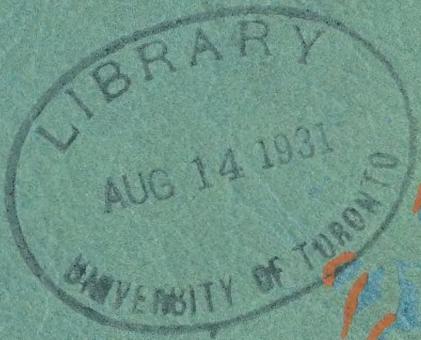


G 5
CAI
IB
-1931
VII

National Development
Commission
Government
Publications

3 1761 11557553 2



Vacations in Canada

Government
Publications



PEACE TOWER, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA

Canada. National Development Bureau

Vacations *in* **Canada**

*A Handbook of Information for
Tourists and Sportsmen*

[Ed. 3.]

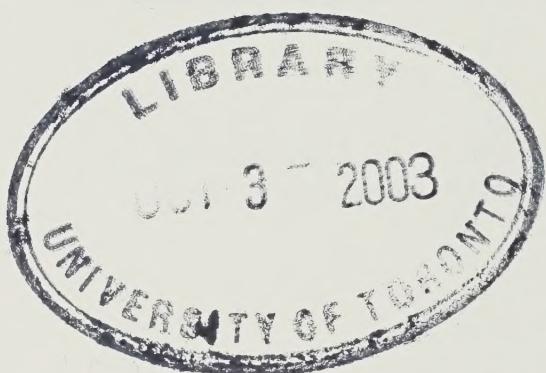
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
CANADA

HON. THOMAS G. MURPHY
Minister

H. H. ROWATT
Deputy Minister

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BUREAU
F. C. C. Lynch, Director

1931



CONTENTS

	PAGE
GENERAL.....	7
Canada welcomes visitors — Climate — Accessibility — Motoring — Canoeing — Fishing — Hunting — For the camera — Golf — Mountain climbing — Winter sports — National parks.	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.....	19
NOWA SCOTIA.....	23
NEW BRUNSWICK.....	29
QUEBEC.....	34
ONTARIO.....	42
MANITOBA.....	50
SASKATCHEWAN	54
ALBERTA.....	59
BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	65
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON.....	72
HOW TO ENTER CANADA.....	77
Regulations regarding entry of automobiles, trailers, pleasure boats, tourists' aircraft, tourists' outfits, baggage.	
MOTORING REGULATIONS OF THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES....	83
Road rules—Speed limits.	
FISHING REGULATIONS OF THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES.....	86
Open season—Limit of catch—Licences—Export of fish.	
GAME LAWS OF THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES.....	94
Open season—Bag limit—Licences—Export of game.	
EXPORT OF GAME.....	107
Canadian regulations—United States regulations.	
DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL TOURIST BUREAUS.....	109

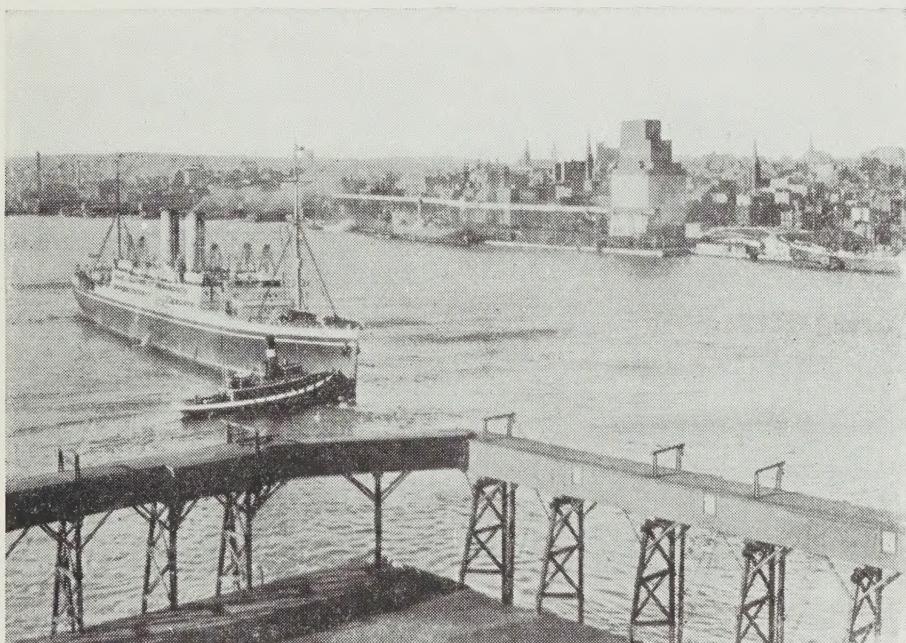


Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2022 with funding from
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761115575532>

VACATIONS IN CANADA

CANADA extends a friendly invitation and welcome to the vacationist, the tourist, the fisherman, and the hunter. Here will be found a wealth of attractions—agreeable climate, magnificent scenery, paved roads, real big-game hunting, the finest of bird shooting and sport fishing, and seaside, mountain, lake and forest



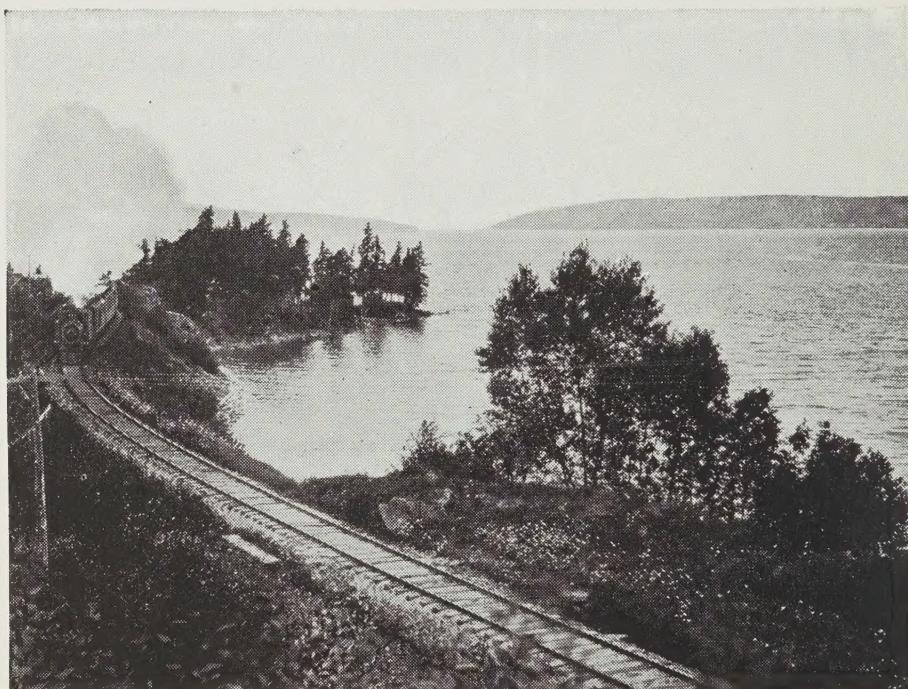
WELL EQUIPPED HARBOURS

Widest of the many open gateways to Canada are her splendid ocean ports

resorts where accommodation ranges from the simple and homely log camp to the large modern hotel with its golf, tennis, riding and dancing. Organized camps for boys, girls, and adults are located at many points, almost every town has its tourist camp, and over a million square miles of forest are open to the canoeist, camera hunter and camper.

The summer climate is superb—warm, sunny days, cool nights and pure, bracing, pine-scented air. Due to

the long hours of sunshine combined with high altitude, and cool air, no part of the world is more suitable for sun treatments and sunshine clinics than Canada. Contrary to general belief the winter climate is also attractive. The keen, dry cold with brilliant sunshine reflected from the snow sets the blood tingling and adds zest to the many forms of winter sport.



FROM THE TRAIN WINDOW

Canada's railways pass through regions of exceptional scenic charm

To the visitor from the United States Canada has the unique attraction of being a new country, without being a strange one. Language, customs and living conditions are similar to those of his own country; he can always obtain his favourite newspaper, magazine or brand of cigar; and unless he goes into the actual wilds he is always within reach of his home by telephone. United States money is accepted everywhere at par, and as the denominations are the same it is not even necessary for the visitor to change his funds into Canadian currency. Passports are not required and the visitor is assured of courteous, hospitable treatment.

To those whose vacations are limited to a few weeks or a month, accessibility is an important factor in deciding where they shall go, and one of Canada's great appeals is the ease and quickness with which its holiday haunts can be reached. Paved motor roads lead into Canada at dozens of points along the international border, and automobiles for touring may be entered duty-free for any period up to six months. Pleasure boats and tourists' aircraft also are admitted free of duty. The Dominion boasts two of the world's greatest railway systems, and these, with a number of smaller lines, cover all developed sections as well as a considerable portion of the unsettled area. On all lines equipment and service are of the highest standard. Lines of ocean and coastal steamers serve a large number of seaports, and on the extensive system of lakes, rivers and canals are some of the finest inland passenger steamers in existence.

The motorist may tour Canada with the same comfort and convenience with which he would tour his **Motoring** own state. The roads are good, the laws are reasonable, and service stations and garages are as common and offer the same services as at home. Tourist camps for the convenience of motor campers have been established at all important points, and good hotel and restaurant accommodation is available almost everywhere. Automobiles for touring may be brought into Canada for a period up to 90 days without duty or bond, and for a period up to six months by fulfilling certain security requirements. (Detailed Customs regulations regarding the entry of automobiles for touring are given on page 77.) Through a friendly reciprocity all state licences are valid in Canada for a generous period.

Canada's road system embraces over 75,000 miles of surfaced highways, and this large total is being constantly increased. These highways have been built to a high standard and are equipped with a complete system of danger signals and road direction signs. A feature of

motoring in Canada which is particularly pleasing to the motorist from the United States is freedom from the congested traffic, which, in the more populous districts south of the boundary, too often spoils the enjoyment of touring.

A point to be remembered by United States motorists when buying gasoline is that all Canadian liquid



SCENIC ROADWAYS CAPTIVATE THE MOTORIST

The road system of every province reflects utility and safety

measures are one-fifth larger than the corresponding American measures. Thus five Canadian gallons are equal to six American gallons.

To those who desire a vacation different from the ordinary, a canoe trip holds endless possibilities, and **Canoeing** Canada's network of rivers and lakes provides an unlimited choice of routes. In the developed summer-resort districts there are easy and pleasant trips through placid water every foot of which is charted. In the north the ancient routes of the fur brigades are the same to-day as when travelled by the

voyageurs of the Hudson's Bay and North West companies more than 200 years ago. A canoe trip over these routes is America's last challenge to the pioneer spirit. Comfort and even safety will depend on the traveller's own resources and far from being bothered by crowds his only contact with civilization will be a stop for supplies at a Hudson's Bay post or a chance meeting with a Mounted Police patrol.



WITH CANOE AND PADDLE

Lakes, rivers and streams afford an unlimited choice of canoe routes

Between these extremes are innumerable trips of practically every length and degree of excitement and hardship, but all interesting. Lazy paddling along the tree-shadowed shore of a peaceful lake, the breath-taking dash through the white water of wild rapids, the portage trails worn smooth by the moccasined feet of generations of Indians, the evening camp with trout and bacon sizzling over the fire, and the soft bed of fragrant balsam boughs, all help to make a Canadian canoe trip an experience long to be remembered.

It is perhaps to the angler that Canada has the most to offer and to him she extends a special invitation.

Fishing Two bordering oceans, countless lakes and thousands of miles of rivers and brooks offer a magnificent range of fishing. The choice of localities is without limit and depends only on the kind of sport preferred and the time available. In the southern and settled districts excellent fishing may be enjoyed within easy reach



SPORT WITH ROD AND LINE

Canadian waters abound with many varieties of game fish

of comfortable and even luxurious hotels; in the north are thousands of unmapped lakes and connecting streams, reached only by canoe and portage and teeming with fish, where the whir of a reel has never been heard.

The variety of species is great enough to satisfy the ambition of every fisherman. Atlantic salmon, the aristocrat of game fish, may be taken in a score of rivers on the east coast. Deep-sea fishing with rod and line is yearly becoming more popular off this coast, and tuna and swordfish are plentiful. Trout and bass, the standby of most fly-fishermen, may be taken from the Atlantic

to the Pacific. The ouananiche or great land-locked salmon, the best fighting fresh-water fish in America, is found in Quebec. Sea trout, lake trout, pike, pickerel, and maskinonge abound in different districts. The Pacific salmon, while usually fished with a troll will also take a fly, and provides good sport. Steelhead, cut-throat, Dolly Varden and rainbow trout are found in the lakes and rivers of the Pacific slope, and black sea bass may be had along the coast.



THE ANTLERED MONARCH OF THE FOREST

An exceptional range of sport awaits the hunter armed with rifle or camera

In districts where they are needed, experienced guides are located at every detraining point, and local outfitters supply tackle and equipment best suited to local conditions. Fishing licences are reasonable in price, and the open seasons and bag limits are liberal.

No other section of the world can offer the hunter the same favourable conditions that obtain in Canada **Hunting** today—the combination of immense areas of virgin territory and rapid and comfortable means of access to them. The forests of Canada cover over a million square miles and shelter game animals ranging from rabbit to grizzly bear. Moose, caribou,

elk, deer, big-horn sheep, mountain goat, timber wolf, bear and fox are plentiful and may be hunted during legal open seasons of generous length. Guides and outfitters are located at every going-in point, and the successful hunter may take his trophies out of the country.

The uncounted lakes and ponds of northern Canada are the breeding place of the main water-fowl population of the American continent, and consequently geese and



GOLF IN PICTURESQUE SURROUNDINGS

Every city and almost every town has its golf courses

ducks are plentiful practically everywhere throughout the country. The ruffed grouse, or partridge, is the most important upland bird and is indigenous to every province, while woodcock, prairie chicken, Hungarian partridge and ptarmigan provide good sport in the districts where they are found.

To the camera hunter and the student of wild life the opportunities for interesting experiences and records are illimitable. In the great national and provincial parks, which cover an area of nearly 25,000 square miles, game is rigidly protected and has lost its fear of man. Similarly in the more remote districts in the north they are so seldom disturbed by

**For the
camera**

hunters that excellent pictures of moose, deer and even bear may be taken with comparative ease. No less interesting are pictures of natural scenes of exceptional beauty and of places and objects of historic significance, and Canada is particularly rich in both of these.

The past few years have witnessed an amazing growth in the popularity of golf throughout the Dominion. Canada now has many hundreds of **Golf and tennis** golf courses, and new ones, many of them municipal or public courses, are being built in every province. No city is without at least one golf club and most of the larger towns and popular summer resorts also have courses. The summer visitor may bring his clubs and be assured of good golf no matter where he stops. Tennis courts and clubs are also to be found in practically every community.

To the mountain-climber, whether he be novice or expert, the Canadian Rockies present one of the world's most interesting and extensive fields. In **Mountain-climbing** the different ranges that make up this "Sea of Mountains" are scores of peaks over 10,000 feet in height. Glaciers, snow-fields and precipitous rock faces make many of the ascents difficult enough to tax the ability of even noted climbers.

The Alpine Club of Canada, an active organization with a large membership, holds a camp each year in the Rockies and welcomes visitors who are ambitious enough to qualify for membership by climbing a peak at least 10,000 feet high. A colony of Swiss guides, attached to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's hotel, is located at the characteristic Swiss village of Edelweiss near Golden, British Columbia.

Canada's holiday appeal is by no means limited to summer attractions for in winter it is transformed into a **Winter sports** new world. Then the heavy coat of dry sparkling snow, the crisp cold days with brilliant sunshine, and the moonlit nights when the Northern Lights shimmer across the sky, provide an ideal setting for every form of winter sport. With Canadians these sports have always been popular and in

recent years are becoming known and appreciated by travellers from the United States. Skiing is perhaps the most popular of the winter sports both with Canadians themselves and with visitors, but tobogganing, snowshoeing, and skating all have their following. Hockey, of course, is played everywhere in Canada, and Canadian curling is of the finest.

For some years both Montreal and Quebec have had organized programs of winter sports, extending



TOBOGGANING

Winter pastimes may be enjoyed under perfect conditions and amid delightful surroundings

through January and February, which attract a large number of American visitors. Besides the regular winter sports these programs include championship hockey matches, curling bonspiels, ski-racing and ski-jumping contests, dog-team races, sleigh rides, torch light processions and carnivals. In the Laurentian mountains, north of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, a number of hotels remain open throughout the winter and offer the visitor excellent accommodation as well as every facility for winter sports. Saint John, New Brunswick, has an annual speed skating tournament which is international in character and attracts many visitors. Ottawa, the capital city, which is situated on the

Ontario-Quebec boundary is the greatest skiing centre in America, the Gatineau hills on the Quebec side directly north of the city being ideal for this thrilling sport. Toronto, with its sheltered bay, is the home of ice-boating, a sport similar to sailing except that it is done on a wide expanse of glistening ice. The Ontario Highlands, north of Toronto, is a popular winter playground. The great Winnipeg bonspiel is the biggest annual curling



A REFRESHING DIP

Miles of curving sand beaches tempt old and young

tournament in the world and attracts competitors from all parts of America. The annual Dog Derby held at The Pas, Manitoba, is also an outstanding sporting event. Banff, the famous resort in the Rocky mountains, has an annual carnival, where winter sports are featured, and Revelstoke in British Columbia, has an annual ski tournament which attracts the best ski-jumpers on the continent.

On the Pacific coast and especially on Vancouver island there is offered in winter sports, by way of contrast, golf, riding, tennis, fishing, yachting and even swimming! Golf has been played on Victoria courses every day in the year, a test that is possibly unique on the North

**Summer sport
in the winter**

American continent. An event of special interest is the annual mid-winter golf tournament.

Canada has a system of federal and provincial parks which covers an area of nearly 25,000 square miles and contains some of the most imposing **Federal and Provincial Parks** scenery and most attractive resorts in the Dominion. This immense area has been withdrawn from exploitation and is being preserved in its virgin beauty and wildness for purposes of



THE TENT-DWELLERS

Immense areas of forest and stream delight the camper

pleasure and recreation. There are seven national and five provincial parks in the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, in a region of unsurpassed scenic splendor superbly equipped by nature for all forms of recreation. Apart from those in the Rocky mountains the most important parks are the Prince Albert and Riding Mountain Parks in the Prairie Provinces, the Algonquin and Quetico Provincial Parks in Ontario, and the Laurentides Provincial Park in Quebec. In all these parks animals and birds are given absolute protection, and their abundance and fearlessness are of great interest to visitors.

Prince Edward Island

Prince Edward Island, the smallest province in the Dominion, is 145 miles long and from 4 to 35 miles wide, the total area being only 2,184 square miles. The surface is a beautiful rolling lowland, the elevation nowhere exceeding 500 feet above sea-level. The coast is uniformly low and due to its unique irregularity, is of



TYPICAL RURAL SCENE

Forests have given way to rolling fields and bits of woodland

extraordinary length. The soil is deep red in colour and the vegetation has a peculiar vivid greenness comparable to the emerald green of Ireland.

The summer climate is ideal, sunny days, cool evenings and bright blue skies. The atmosphere, being tempered by ocean breezes from every direction, seldom exceeds 80 degrees of heat, the highest in 15 years being 91 degrees, and there are no fogs.

Despite its apparent isolation Prince Edward Island is easily accessible, being only 9 miles from New Brunswick and 14 miles from Nova Scotia. **Easily accessible** It is easily reached by automobile, while by rail it is but 24 hours from Boston or Montreal, 32 from Toronto, and 46 from Chicago. Pullman sleepers are carried through to Charlottetown during the summer season. The usual route of entry is by way



QUIET WATERS

Sheltered bays and the larger rivers provide every facility for boating and sailing

of Sackville, New Brunswick, on the main line of the Canadian National railways. From here a branch line runs to Cape Tormentine, a distance of 35 miles, from which point a splendid government ferry steamer, equipped to carry railway cars, automobiles and passengers, makes trips at short intervals to Port Borden, Prince Edward Island. The trip is made in less than 45 minutes. There is also a daily boat service between Pictou, Nova Scotia, and Charlottetown, the capital of the island, a trip of 50 miles. On the island itself railways and a network of well-kept earth roads reach everywhere.

To travellers and visitors Prince Edward Island is a new realm, fascinating and friendly, and the fact that its hospitality and scenic attractions have not become commercialized, as in the case of the more widely advertised beauty spots of the continent, will provide a new experience. The island is pre-eminently a land of refreshing rest where the visitor can escape the rush and noise of every day life, for, though in daily touch with the outside world, it is protected by its insular position.

The scenery of Prince Edward Island is both pastoral and marine and is distinguished by green fields, groves of birch and fir, red roads winding over the low hills, long smooth beaches and red cliffs cut into fantastic shapes rising out of the blue sea. Although extensively cultivated and dotted with prosperous farms and small villages yet over one-fourth of the area is still woodland, much of which is scattered in groves or clumps bordering cultivated fields, fringing the roadside or stretching along the banks of the gently flowing streams, the whole giving a picture of sweet pastoral beauty. Sheltered from the violence of Atlantic storms the customary calmness of the surrounding waters conveys still further the idea of repose.

Scenery and sport To the fisherman, Prince Edward Island offers excellent sport. Brook trout are plentiful in nearly all the streams while the tidal rivers and inlets abound in sea trout. The latter fish, which weighs from one-half to three pounds, will take a fly and is a game fighter. Deep-sea fishing for tuna, cod, mackerel, haddock and halibut may also be had at a very moderate cost as suitable boats and equipment can be engaged without difficulty at any harbour. There is no large game on the island, but geese, brant, ducks, woodcock, and Wilson's snipe are found in considerable numbers in the fall.

Sea bathing may be enjoyed everywhere, and the fine hard sands of the north shore, where some of the beaches are 20 miles long, are particularly attractive. Generally speaking, the water is shallower than on the mainland and consequently warmer. Practically every mile of seashore and every nook of the pleasant rivers

offer camp sites of instantaneous appeal. Wild berries can be picked and trout caught within a stone's throw of the tent door, while cream and vegetables may be purchased at an adjacent farm. The innumerable tidal rivers and sheltered bays are ideal for sailing, and boats may be secured locally without trouble and at little expense.



ALONG THE RIVER

The appeal of tree-fringed roads along winding rivers leaves with the visitor a desire to return

At all the summer resorts, both around the shores and inland, good hotel and boarding-house accommodation and summer cottages can be had at rates that are surprisingly low. With the exception of the larger summer resort hotels and those in the cities and larger towns most of the hotels have between ten and twenty rooms only, but these are very comfortable, clean, homelike and have good dining-room service. At many of the farm houses throughout the island meals and lodging can be secured at very reasonable rates.

Comfortable accommodation

Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia, the most easterly province of Canada, is virtually an island being joined to the mainland by an isthmus only 15 miles in width. The total area is slightly over 21,000 square miles, of which fully 70 per cent is still in its natural state. The general contour is rough and wooded but is interspersed with wide, pleasant fertile valleys. The coast is rockbound and rugged for the most part, but is relieved by numerous bays and harbours which reach inland well beyond the stern coastline and are picturesque in the extreme. The climate is temperate, being modified by the nearness of the ocean. The summer days are warm but never oppressively hot, and the nights are always cool.

The province is easily and quickly reached. Steamship lines with regular sailings connect Halifax with

Reached by rail, road and steamship Boston and New York; Yarmouth with Boston and New York; Windsor with Boston, New York and Philadelphia; and Digby with St. John, New Brunswick, while Canada's two great railway systems give Nova Scotia rail connection with every important point in America. An excellent motor road through New Brunswick connects Nova Scotia with the international boundary at Calais, Maine; or if the visitor prefers he may bring in his car by boat. Improved roads make every district accessible to the motorist. A trunk highway system encircles the province, and from it improved county roads lead through the interior.

The tourist attractions of Nova Scotia are many, but perhaps the greatest is fishing. The long coastline

Magnificent fishing together with the inland network of lakes and rivers, offer a bewildering choice of localities, and, as there are no preserved waters, the visiting angler may cast where he pleases.

Brook trout, which are of average size and very game, are plentiful throughout the province although the western part, which includes the famous Rossignol and Kejimkujik Lake districts, appears to attract the

greatest number of fishermen. Sea trout, which are heavier and rather harder fighters, may be had in the pools at the head of tidewater. Most of the rivers emptying directly into the sea provide excellent fly fishing for Atlantic salmon, and specimens of this famous fish weighing up to 30 pounds are frequently taken. The Margaree river on the west coast of Cape Breton island is probably the best salmon river in the province,



NOT FAR FROM THE SEA

The terraced banks of rivers are the picturesque locations of many pleasant towns

although the St. Mary's and Musquodoboit rivers on the eastern coast of the mainland and the Mersey, Medway, Roseway and Clyde farther south all have fine pools. Togue may be had in a few lakes, notably Nine Mile lake in Lunenburg county, and land-locked salmon are found in Grand lake, Beaver Bank lake and some other waters.

Deep-sea fishermen are offered excellent chances for tuna, particularly at St. Anne bay, Mira bay and off Port Medway. A 758-pound tuna taken off this coast

in 1924 is one of the largest fish ever landed with rod and line. Swordfish are plentiful and are now being fished with rod and line by some of the more adventurous sportsmen.

The abundance of game animals and birds makes hunting hardly less of an attraction than fishing, and the ease with which the game areas are reached will prove an agreeable surprise to the visiting sportsman. Long trips



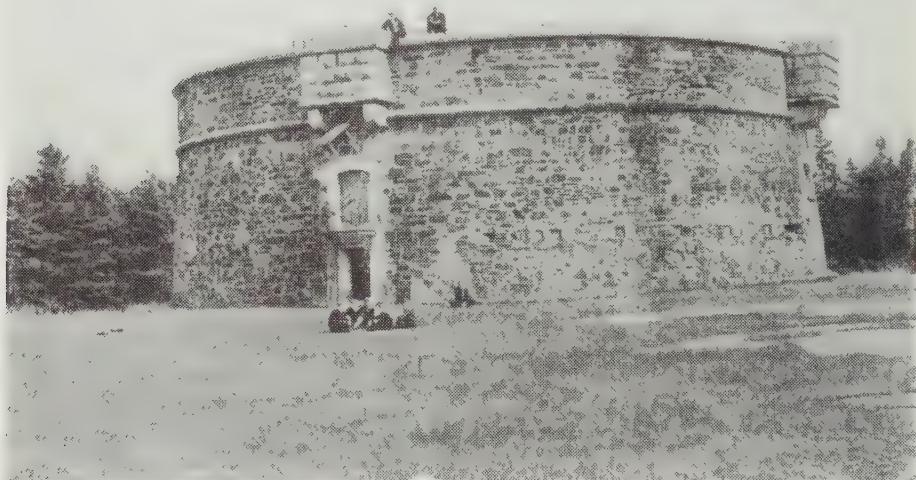
SPORTSMEN'S PARADISE

There are big fish in these waters and big game in the neighbouring forest

by wagon or canoe are nowhere necessary and in many districts the hunting camps can be reached by automobile.

Deer and moose are plentiful and may be hunted in every part of the province except Cape Breton island, where moose are protected. The southwestern interior, including the Kejimukujik and Rossignol Lake districts, was once the favourite hunting ground of the Micmac Indians and is still one of the best big-game areas in the province. The northeastern section, particularly Hali-

fax and Guysborough counties, is also well stocked and may be conveniently reached from different points along the coast. Bear and wildcat are fairly plentiful in all districts and may be hunted any time throughout the year. Ducks, geese, brant, and Wilson's snipe are abundant along the numerous bays and inlets and in the hundreds of lakes. Woodcock are also plentiful and provide excellent sport in all parts of the province.



MARTELLO TOWER

Historic memento of troublous times in early colonial days

In addition to hunting and fishing, Nova Scotia offers exceptional opportunities for camping, canoeing, sailing and sea bathing, while for the nature-lover the wild beauty of the stern coast, the peaceful calm of the sheltered bays and inland lakes, and the quaint, old-fashioned charm of the fishing villages will have an irresistible appeal.

The province is rich in historic sites, which, on account of their association with the early history of this continent, are of particular interest to **Rich in historic sites** American visitors. Annapolis Royal, the oldest of European settlements in America north of the gulf of Mexico, was established in 1605, and for nearly 150 years its history is a continuous record

of attack, capture, and recapture. Its historic Fort Anne, containing a wealth of souvenirs of former days, has been set aside by the Government as a national historic park.

The site of the fortress of Louisbourg, once proudly called the Dunkirk of America, which was erected by the French from 1720 to 1740 at a cost of about six million dollars, and levelled to the ground after its capture by



AN INVITING HIGHWAY

Freedom from congested traffic enhances the pleasure of motoring

the British in 1758, has been acquired by the federal Government with a view to its development as a point of historic interest.

Halifax, the capital of the province, is the oldest English settlement in Canada, having been founded in 1749. It contains many points of historic interest, the most notable of which is the citadel with its deep moat, massive stone work, and heavily armed bastions. Grand Pré, the home of Evangeline, "on the shores of the basin of Minas," is visited by thousands every year. Other sites of more than ordinary interest are the old French forts of Gaspereau and Piziquid.

Pleasant summer resorts are well distributed throughout the province. In the vicinity of Halifax are **Numerous summer resorts** Bedford basin, the large salt water bay which forms the inner harbour, and the pretty Dartmouth lakes. Along the Atlantic coast west and southwest of Halifax, is a series of deep, sheltered, island-dotted bays, ideal for salt-water bathing, sailing and sea fishing. Of these St. Margaret's bay and Mahone bay are the largest and most popular, and on the shores of each pleasant resorts are located. Farther along the coast a number of resorts offer excellent accommodation. Yarmouth, at the extreme southeastern tip of the province is one of the gateways to Nova Scotia and is a delightful spot. On the bay of Fundy side are Digby, Bear River, Annapolis Royal and the picturesque Land of Evangeline on sheltered Minas basin. Close to Pictou, on Northumberland strait, is located a much favoured resort of the more exclusive type.

Cape Breton island, which is separated from the mainland by the strait of Canso only a mile in width, is **Cape Breton Island** a veritable tourist wonderland. In the heart of the island is the famous Arm of Gold, the superbly beautiful Bras d'Or lake, a great inland sea dotted with small islands and fringed with forest-clad hills. Along the shore are the picturesque villages of St. Peters, Iona, Baddeck, and Whycocomagh, the gateway to beautiful lake Ainslie and the famous salmon pools of the Margaree river. In contrast with the peaceful calm of Bras d'Or the outside coastline is one of wild and rugged beauty. The population of Cape Breton is chiefly Highland Scotch, and the Gaelic language is still in common use in many sections, while in the southeastern corner, especially on Madame island, are Acadian settlements where the old customs and simple habits of the original French colonists are still retained.

New Brunswick

New Brunswick, with an area of nearly 28,000 square miles, is the largest of the Maritime Provinces. Bounded on three sides by salt water it has an extensive coastline with many fine harbours and beaches. In general the contour of the province is rolling, becoming more rugged in the northern part where peaks rise to a height of



IDEAL PLAYGROUNDS FOR CHILDREN

Wide expanses of sandy beaches slope gradually into the sea

2,700 feet. The country is watered by numerous rivers and there are a great many lakes, some of which are of comparatively large size. As in the other Atlantic provinces the climate is tempered by the adjacent ocean waters and the summers, while warm and bright, are remarkably free from prolonged dusty or dry spells and the nights are always cool.

New Brunswick is easily reached either by automobile, train or steamer. Excellent motor roads enter the province at many points along the Maine and Quebec borders, the chief ports of entry from the United States being St. Stephen, Richmond Road, Andover, Grand

Highways and transportation

Falls, St. Leonard, and Edmunston, and from Quebec, Campbellton and Edmundston. The Canadian National and Canadian Pacific, Canada's two great railway systems, provide good service both to and within the province, and regular steamship services connect Saint John with Boston, Portland and other Atlantic ports.

The highway system of New Brunswick includes 12,000 miles of improved roads of which over 1,400 miles



LOGS FROM THE FOREST FASHION ITS WALLS

The sportsman's camp is picturesque as well as comfortable

are main trunk roads and the remainder secondary and by-roads which serve as feeders. This extensive system makes it possible to reach by motor every section of the province except the northern interior, which is still an undisturbed forest.

The large rivers of New Brunswick and more particularly the Restigouche, Miramichi, Nipisiquit, Tobe-
Famous salmon rivers que, Kedgwick, Upsalquitch and Saint John are world famous for their salmon fishing. The Atlantic salmon is considered by many sportsmen the king of game fish, and not without reason, for it is a fish of amazing intelligence, perseverance and strength and of exceptional beauty both of form and colour. New Brunswick salmon average about 20 pounds in weight and landing one

requires experience, proper equipment, and very often a full hour of hard fighting. On some of the rivers the salmon pools are under lease and permission to fish them must be obtained by arrangement with the lessee, but even on the famous Restigouche there are now open waters for regulated public fishing. Togue may be had in Serpentine lake and sea trout are plentiful in the tidal rivers. Practically all rivers and streams, as well as



GOLFERS ARE INVITED TO BRING THEIR CLUBS

Visiting golfers are assured of genuine hospitality on the many excellent golf links of Canada

lakes, in New Brunswick provide excellent trout fishing and the waters of the western portions of the province are well stocked with bass.

With twelve million acres of forest cover and ideal climatic and feeding conditions, New Brunswick is the best big game country in the eastern part of **Home of the moose** the continent. Moose are very plentiful in all parts of the province and nowhere in America (Alaska alone perhaps excepted) can better specimens be found. At the present time the southern section, particularly the counties of Albert, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, York and Charlotte, is reported to be better stocked than ever before; in addition this is the

most accessible part of the province. The northern interior, which comprises parts of Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche counties, is also well stocked and offers the most extensive hunting-ground. Deer and bear are plentiful and are well distributed. Excellent bird shooting may be had in many localities in the province, geese, ducks, and woodcock being abundant. Non-resident hunters are required by law to be accom-



BOYS' CAMPS AND WATER SPORTS ARE INSEPARABLE

Expert guidance and careful supervision ensure healthful and enjoyable holidays for the growing generation of boys and girls

panied by licensed guides, and New Brunswick guides are both expert woodsmen and good companions. Each guide has his own territory and camps, and as none trespasses on the territories of his neighbours hunting accidents are rare.

The extensive river systems offer splendid canoe trips either through the developed districts or through virgin forest where good fishing and exceptional opportunities to photograph live game are added attractions. One of the finest and most popular trips is "up the Tobique and down the Nepisiquit" crossing the northern part of the province through unsettled, well-wooded country rich

**Some splendid
canoe routes**

in game and fish. Another fine trip is down the Miramichi river from Juniper to Newcastle, and the Saint John river offers trips which can be extended to 300 miles.

In common with the rest of the Atlantic coast New Brunswick was the scene of many stirring episodes in the early days and now has a number of historic sites of more than ordinary interest. The **Historic references** Saint John river was named by Champlain who discovered it on Saint John's Day in the year 1604 and spent the following winter on an island near its mouth. Saint John harbour was the site of Fort La Tour, the residence of the gallant Charles de la Tour and his brave wife, and the scene of some of the most thrilling and romantic episodes in the history of Acadia.

To the holiday-seeker New Brunswick's great appeal is its unspoiled freshness and its freedom from commercial exploitation of its natural attractions. **Unspoiled attractions** Exclusive summer resorts are rare, in fact St. Andrews-by-the-Sea with its famous Algonquin hotel and beautiful location on Passamaquoddy bay, may be said to be the only one in the province. Elsewhere accommodation ranges from that provided by excellent hotels in pleasantly situated towns to the more modest but equally desirable attractions afforded by numerous villages and tourist resorts scattered along the east coast and the beautiful Chaleur bay. The south coast on the bay of Fundy is cut by dozens of picturesque bays and harbours reached by good motor roads and ideal for bathing, sailing and fishing. The majestic Saint John river, sometimes called the "Rhine of America," empties into the bay of Fundy over the famous Reversing falls of Saint John harbour after flowing from the northwest corner of the province through a wide, peaceful, and picturesque valley. At Grand Falls, 220 miles above the city of Saint John, the river contracts and plunges over a 60-foot drop into a rocky gorge where it drops another 50 feet in a series of cascades. The northern interior is a great virgin forest, accessible only by canoe, with a network of rivers and lakes ideally suited to camping, canoeing, fishing and hunting.

Quebec

Quebec, the oldest and largest of all the Canadian provinces, extends from the international boundary to the Northern Plains of the Arctic, and from the Atlantic ocean to Hudson bay. Within this vast area of about 600,000 square miles are mountains, rivers and innumerable lakes. The majestic St. Lawrence flows through it for a thousand miles to broaden to a width of



BY TOWERING CLIFF AND GREEN-PLUMED SHORE

A continuous panorama of beauty unfolds before the tourist who travels the lakes and rivers of Canada

one hundred miles where it enters the gulf of the same name. North of this noble river sweep the Laurentian mountains, one of the oldest ranges on the globe, and peaceful and calm as befits great age. South of the river are the Eastern Townships, an old-settled and one of the best-developed areas in Canada, and farther east the picturesque and mountainous Gaspé peninsula thrusts itself into the gulf of St. Lawrence. The climate is invigorating and healthful, and, while the winters are cold, the summers are delightful with warm, mellow sunshine and cool air.

The population of Quebec is predominantly French-Canadian and in many districts is exclusively so. French is the universal language, although business men throughout the province are invariably bi-lingual, and of late years English is becoming more generally understood in the rural sections.

No part of Canada is more accessible than Quebec either by rail, by water, or by road. Montreal, the chief city of the province, is the greatest railway centre in Canada and in point of foreign trade ranks second among the ocean ports of this continent. In addition it is the terminus of several lines of lake steamers which touch every point on the Great Lakes. Quebec's extensive system of improved roads covers all the settled portion of the province and connects at the boundary with the main highways of New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Ontario and New Brunswick. Quebec roads are among the finest on the continent, and every year an increasing number of visitors from the United States are seeing the province by automobile. Over 13,500 miles have been permanently surfaced and 15,000 miles of earth roads have been graded. Through systematic and continuous maintenance all roads are kept in excellent condition.

Of the many attractions which Quebec holds for the visitor the most interesting is the atmosphere of Old France which permeates the whole province. Separated from France since 1759, Quebec is in some respects older than the France of today; its language is the French of Louis XIV, the lay-out of the old seigniories is similar to that of feudal France, and its folk-songs are the ballads of mediaeval Normandy and Britanny. Thousands of Quebec farmers or habitants, as they are called, are still occupying the very land granted to their ancestors by the King of France 300 years ago. Truly, Quebec is an Old World country in the heart of America. The rush of commerce has left its rural districts untouched, and the manners, customs and language of the

**An Old
World province**

people, the quaint whitewashed houses, the narrow fields, the monasteries and the wayside shrines, stir the imagination as can no other section of America.

Historically the province of Quebec is the most interesting part of Canada. Quebec city was founded in 1608 and for a century and a half was the headquarters of French rule in America. From it Champlain discovered the lake that still bears his name, Joliet and Marquette explored to the Arkansas river, and La Salle followed the Mississippi to its mouth. Throughout the



ANCIENT FORTIFICATIONS

Romance, tradition and history of early Canada are recalled by once frowning fortresses

province, historic buildings, monuments and memorials bring thoughts of the old régime and call to mind the names of Cartier, Frontenac, Laval, Montcalm and Wolfe.

The Government of Quebec, through the Department of Colonization, Game and Fisheries, leases to clubs or individuals, either resident or non-resident, the exclusive hunting and fishing privileges over areas not exceeding 200 square miles. These areas are leased for not more than nine years, and for an annual rental of not less than three dollars per square mile. Lessees are required to guard from poachers the fish and game of their territory. United States sportsmen have been quick to see the advantages of this system, and some of the best fishing and hunting-grounds in the province are now leased to them.

**Hunting and
fishing rights
may be leased**

There still remain, however, hundreds of millions of acres of public land open to everyone and well stocked with fish and game. Salmon, ouananiche, brook trout, lake trout, bass, maskinonge, pike and pickerel are the game fish of the province, and each is plentiful in the section in which it is found. In the Gaspé peninsula and along the north shore of the St. Lawrence east of the Saguenay most of the rivers have excellent salmon



HOMEWARD BOUND, TROPHY LADED

Few hunters leave their rendezvous in Canada's woods without securing fine trophies

fishing. In lake St. John and its tributary rivers is found the ouananiche, a land-locked salmon which has lost none of the characteristics of the sea salmon and is admitted to be the gamest fresh-water fish alive. Speckled trout and lake trout may also be had in this district, and the country between lake St. John and Quebec, which includes the popular Lake Edward territory, is one of the finest sections of the province for speckled trout, lake trout, pike and pickerel.

South of the St. Lawrence the rivers and lakes are generally well stocked with lake trout, maskinonge,

pike and pickerel, and in some waters bass are fairly plentiful. Lake St. Louis, an expansion of the St. Lawrence river, and lake of Two Mountains, an expansion of the Ottawa river, both of which border the island of Montreal, have excellent bass and maskinonge fishing. North of Montreal the lakes and streams of the Laurentian mountains have fine speckled trout and lake trout, and some of the lakes are well stocked with bass. The western section of the Laurentians which includes the Lièvre, Gatineau and Pontiac districts, all north of the Ottawa river and reached through Ottawa, has excellent fishing for speckled trout, lake trout, small-mouthed bass and pike. The counties of Timiskaming and Abitibi which comprise the northwestern part of the province, are for the most part an unspoiled wilderness with innumerable lakes and rivers in which speckled trout, lake trout, pike and pickerel are plentiful.

Big game is abundant particularly in the Gaspé peninsula, the Laurentian country north of the St. Lawrence, the Gatineau and Pontiac districts north of the Ottawa river, the counties of Timiskaming and Abitibi which adjoin the Ontario boundary and the vast unsurveyed area north of the Canadian National Transcontinental line. The game includes moose, deer, bear and wolf, and the open season is considerably longer in Quebec than in any other of the eastern provinces. Good bird shooting is general, and geese, ducks and woodcock, are plentiful.

The Laurentides National Park, an immense area of about 4,000 square miles situated northeast of Quebec city, was established by the provincial Government as a fishing territory and recreation ground. The park is wonderfully picturesque with virgin forest, fine mountains, and numerous lakes and rivers well stocked with red trout. Camps built at different points are leased to sportsmen and at each of these board may be had if desired. All information concerning the park may be obtained from the Department of Colonization, Game and Fisheries at Quebec.

The waterways of the province offer a bewildering choice of canoe trips. In the northern districts there are literally thousands of rivers and lakes which for years to come cannot be mapped or even inventoried, and a canoe trip through them with Indian guides is actually a voyage of exploration and discovery. In these sections as well as in the southern and settled districts are innumerable camp sites ideally situated on river or lake.



CAREFREE DAYS

Canada offers an unlimited choice of suitable locations for boys' and girls' camps

Throughout the province there is a large number of resort districts which offer a wide range of attractions and variety of accommodation. On the rugged and picturesque Gaspé coast some of the fishing villages, such as Percé and Gaspé, have good hotels although there are no large fashionable resorts. Along the lower St. Lawrence are a number of popular resorts of which Murray Bay and Tadoussac on the north shore and Métis Beach on the south shore have the largest and

most pretentious hotels. Cacouna and Bic, also on the south shore, are favourite cottage resorts.

The Eastern Townships, which lie along the international boundary south of the St. Lawrence, have a number of well established resorts particularly on lake Memphremagog, lake Massawippi, Brome lake, lake Mégantic and the Richelieu river. North of the St. Lawrence are the Laurentian mountains, a vast holiday-



EXHILARATING WINTER SPORTS

Canada's facilities for skiing attract thousands during the winter months

land dotted with lakes and clothed with pine forest. Both the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific railways have lines running north from Montreal into this area, and along these lines resorts have been established at numerous points. In many cases accommodation is limited to small hotels or boarding-houses, in others it includes golf, tennis, riding and dancing. At Montebello, on the north shore of the Ottawa river, about 75 miles west of Montreal, there has recently been established one of the most pretentious summer and winter resorts on the continent.

The Lièvre, Gatineau and Pontiac districts immediately north of the Ottawa river, although comparatively undeveloped, are fast becoming popular particularly with fishermen and campers but accommodation is limited to small hotels, boarding-houses and farmhouses. Entrance to this section is through Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, and Hull, immediately across the river on the Quebec side.

Quebec is not only a summer playground but is also the headquarters for winter sports on the American continent. Keen, dry cold, bright sun-shine and a thick blanket of sparkling snow make an ideal setting for skiing, tobogganing, skating and snow-shoeing.

Headquarters for winter sports Both Quebec city and Montreal have, each winter, an organized program of winter sports which includes every form of sport even to ski-joring and trips by dog team. The Laurentian district north of Montreal and the Gatineau district north of Ottawa are becoming so popular for skiing that a number of resorts remain open throughout the winter.

Ontario

Ontario, the second largest, the most populous and the richest of the Canadian provinces, extends from the Great Lakes on the south to Hudson bay on the north, and east and west from within 50 miles of Montreal to Manitoba. The province is divided into two great sections: southern Ontario, the older settled portion with an area of 77,000 square miles, and northern or New Ontario with an area of 330,000 square miles. The southern section is, for the most part, gently undulating in surface and its rich soil supports some of the most prosperous farming communities in Canada. The northern section, although it contains an immense area of undeveloped farm land, is generally more rugged and broken and is characterized by vast forests and countless rivers and lakes.

The climate of southern Ontario is tempered by the Great Lakes, and extremes of heat and cold are seldom experienced. The summer months are pleasantly warm with much sunshine and few rainy days, most of the precipitation falling in showers or thunderstorms. In the northern section the winter is longer and colder, but the summer climate is delightful with long sunny days and cool nights.

The accessibility of Ontario to motorists from the United States is indicated by the fact that the boundary between the province and the United States is crossed by a vehicular tunnel, 5 accessibility and highways highway bridges and 26 ferries. To those who come by train or steamer Ontario is equally accessible, the convenient steamer service on the Great Lakes being particularly popular with summer visitors.

In the province itself a magnificent system of paved and improved roads, kept in first-class condition, covers all of southern Ontario and parts of the northern section. The trunk roads, which connect all important centres, are unsurpassed in America. Improved county roads, branching from these, lead to all resorts except

those of the extreme north and west. Garages, service stations and motor camps are everywhere convenient.

Ontario has 41,000 square miles of water surface and the opportunities offered the fisherman in this vast

41,000 square miles of water surface area are simply unlimited. Speckled trout, lake trout, bass, maskinonge, pike and pickerel are the game fish of the province, and all are plentiful. In



INTO THE OPEN COUNTRY

Good roads lead through prosperous farms to thriving towns and cities

southern Ontario the St. Lawrence river, from the Quebec boundary to lake Ontario, provides good fishing for bass, maskinonge and pickerel; the Rideau lakes and river, which extend between Ottawa and Kingston, are well stocked with bass, lake trout, and pike, and the Kawartha lakes, together with the connecting Trent waterways, with bass, speckled trout, lake trout and maskinonge.

The area south of Algonquin Park in the counties of Haliburton, Hastings and Lennox and Addington has excellent fishing for speckled trout, lake trout and bass. In the Muskoka lakes, brook trout, lake trout and bass are plentiful, while immediately to the north the Parry

Sound district provides exceptional bass, lake trout and maskinonge fishing particularly in the Pickerel, Maganatawan and French rivers and lake Nipissing. The Timagami Forest Reserve, which is reached by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway, is a network of lakes in which bass, speckled trout, lake trout and pickerel abound. The Thirty Thousand islands along the east shore of Georgian bay, Manitoulin



A HAPPY VACATIONIST

Canada offers to the angler a variety of more than twenty species of game fish

island, lake Penage and other lakes and rivers on the north shore, and in the Algoma district traversed by the Algoma Central railway, are all well stocked with bass, speckled trout, salmon trout, maskinonge, pike and pickerel.

On the north shore of lake Superior the Steel river and the waters of Nipigon lake and river have long been famous for the number and size of the speckled trout taken there, the record fish, caught in the Nipigon, weighing $14\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Quetico Park, which lies along the international boundary just west of Fort William,

is a provincial forest reserve, comprising 1,500 square miles, where hunting is prohibited but fishing allowed. In the park as well as throughout the Rainy River and Lake of the Woods districts which lie immediately west, bass, lake trout, maskinonge, pike and pickerel are plentiful while brook trout may be had in many of the streams. Between Hearst and the Manitoba boundary, along the Canadian National railway, are virgin waters



A CHOICE LOCATION

Sites for summer homes may be acquired in many charming localities

which provide some of the finest speckled trout fishing in the province. Great northern pike, lake trout and pickerel are also plentiful here, and in some waters, bass, maskinonge and sturgeon may be taken.

Algonquin Provincial Park, in the Ontario Highlands 200 miles north of Toronto and 170 miles west of Ottawa, comprises nearly 3,000 square miles of lake, river and virgin forest set aside as a national playground. While game animals are absolutely protected in the park, fishing is allowed, and brook trout, small-mouthed bass and salmon trout are found in abundance. A special licence is required for fishing in the park, and

this may be obtained for a small fee from the park superintendent or from any of the rangers. Visitors may lease temporary campsites not exceeding one-half acre in area for \$5 a year, and camp sites of not more than two acres may be leased for a term of 21 years at an annual rental of \$10 an acre.



THE VOYAGERS

Exploratory side-trips add interest to the enjoyment of canoe cruising

The hunter in Ontario is offered a variety of sport which ranges from the small game of the settled districts

A wide variety of game to the moose, deer, bear and timber wolf of the great northern forests. In southern

Ontario the counties of Renfrew and Haliburton, the Muskoka district, and the northern parts of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Hastings and Peterborough counties, all of which adjoin or are close to Algonquin Park, are well stocked with deer. Parry Sound, which borders the park on the west, is probably the best and most popular section of the province for deer hunting. In all of the vast area north

of French river and lake Nipissing both moose and deer are plentiful and good sport may be had in any locality.

The northwestern section of the province, which includes the Rainy River and Lake of the Woods districts, is well stocked with moose and deer. Wolves are also fairly plentiful in this section. Outfitters located at convenient centres are prepared to supply guides, canoes and camp equipment and to arrange trips to any part of these districts. Bear are plentiful throughout all of northern Ontario and wolves, while found in many sections, are most plentiful in Algoma. As a general rule water-fowl are scarce in the big game country, most of the clear, cold lakes of the north not being suited to their needs. South of the heavy forest, however, geese and ducks are fairly plentiful in different sections.

Hundreds of canoe trips either short or long, easy or strenuous, may be taken through Ontario's extensive system of waterways. The rivers and canals of the settled districts with their locks, dams and bridges offer many easy and pleasant trips. In the north, away from the railways, summer travel is entirely by canoe, and some of the routes exceed 500 miles in length.

Opportunities for paddler and camper The camper may pitch his tent on thousands of lakes and rivers where spring water, fish, and wood for fuel are all within arm's reach. Subject to regulations of the Department of Lands and Forests unreserved public lands in certain localities may be purchased or leased as locations for permanent camp sites, summer cottages or other similar purposes at prices determined by the department. Lands on the main shore or large islands may be purchased at a minimum price of \$10 an acre; on other islands the minimum price is \$20 an acre. Areas in excess of five acres may be purchased under certain circumstances at a minimum of \$30 an acre for islands and \$15 an acre for mainland. A building valued at not less than \$500 must be constructed within eighteen months of date of sale.

Of all the provinces Ontario has the largest number and greatest variety of developed summer resorts. The

Many developed summer resorts Thousand islands of the St. Lawrence, which extend for 50 miles from the outlet of lake Ontario, have a number of summer hotels and boarding-houses, as well as hundreds of cottages most of which are owned or rented by residents of the United States. The Rideau lakes, lying



EXCURSIONS AMONG THE ISLANDS

Pleasure steamers ply the rivers and numerous island-studded lakes

between Ottawa and Kingston, and the Kawartha lakes, north of lake Ontario, are ideally suited to camping, canoeing, and fishing and are popular with summer visitors. Good accommodation at comfortable hotels is available all through these districts and cottages may be rented at many points. North of Toronto are the Muskoka lakes and the Lake of Bays chain, the most highly developed resort districts in Ontario with large, fashionable hotels, golf courses, tennis courts, bowling greens and so forth. Georgian bay with its 30,000 islands is another popular summer playground having excellent hotels and boarding-houses and numerous

cottages, many of which can be rented. Algonquin Park in the Ontario Highlands is a vast forest and game reserve whose chief attractions are the exceptionally good fishing, the canoe trips, either alone or with guides, and the opportunities for camping. Accommodation has been provided here to suit all needs and tastes and ranges from large well-appointed hotels to log cabins.

North of Algonquin Park is the real north, the land of virgin forest, rivers and lakes, where the chief attractions are fishing, camping and canoeing. Throughout this great area camp resorts have been established at many points easily reached and at the same time giving immediate access to the wilderness. On French river, lake Nipigon, Nipigon river and the lake of the Woods are to be found well appointed bungalow camps; on lake Timagami in the Timagami Forest Reserve there are several popular camps and hotels, and throughout Quetico Park, the Rainy River district and the more northern waters numerous camps, boarding-houses and small hotels are located.

The province of Ontario offers every opportunity for the enjoyment of winter sports and pastimes including skiing, skating, tobogganing, snowshoeing, dog-sleigh trips, hockey, curling and indoor tournaments. Practically all these sports may be enjoyed in any Ontario city and its near vicinity. Ice-boating is a favoured pastime on the frozen harbours of towns situated on the Great Lakes. Ottawa on account of its location, which affords unusual facilities for skiing, is one of the most important centres for this form of sport. The Highlands of Ontario, including the Muskoka district, north of Toronto, is an attractive and easily accessible winter playground where many summer resorts remain open for the accommodation of winter vacationists.

**Winter
sports**

Manitoba

Manitoba, the most easterly of the Prairie Provinces, has an area of 252,000 square miles of which nearly 20,000 square miles is water surface. The southern part of the province lies wholly within the Great Plains region and is level prairie or lightly wooded, with wide sluggish rivers and wonderfully fertile soil. The northern half is part of the Laurentian plateau, hilly and



A WESTERN METROPOLIS

A modern city has arisen on the site of a frontier trading-post

rocky with swift-flowing rivers draining into Hudson bay. The far northern part of the province is the southern terminus of the so-called Northern Plains, a rough, rocky, uneven country broken by a maze of ravines, irregularly shaped lakes and winding rivers.

In summer the temperature occasionally rises to between 90 and 100 degrees, but the warm days are tempered by nights which are invariably cool and comfortable, and sultry and murky days are unknown. The long summer evenings, when the sky remains bright until ten o'clock or later, are a particularly enjoyable feature.

The lure of free land in former years brought to Manitoba large numbers of immigrants, and the population is consequently of diversified origin. Some of these nationals have established settlements of their own, and a visit to one of the Mennonite, Ukrainian or Icelandic communities is always interesting.



FRESH FROM THE WATER

Trout are plentiful in the northern lakes, rivers and streams

Following the lead of the older provinces, Manitoba has embarked on a good roads program and is constructing as rapidly as possible a system of high-class gravel roads. The unsurfaced earth roads, covering all settled parts of the province, are exceptionally good in dry weather and, while heavy rains impair them, they dry surprisingly quickly. The main point of entry for American motorists is Emerson on the international boundary about 70 miles south of Winnipeg. Winnipeg is the gateway of Western Canada and is a railway centre of great importance. It is easily reached by rail from the United States or from the adjoining provinces of Ontario and Saskatchewan.

Although Manitoba is usually referred to as a prairie province over 75 per cent of its land area is wooded, and while the forest is not of **Preponderance of wooded areas** the highest value it shelters an abundance of game animals and birds. The district between lakes Winnipeg and Winnipegosis is well stocked with moose as also are the immense areas east and north of lake Winnipeg. Mule deer are fairly



HAPPY SUMMER DAYS

Sheltered bays bordered by beaches of white sand offer ideal spots for camping, bathing and boating

plentiful in the wooded country, and there are some white-tailed deer. In their winter migrations the barren-ground caribou visit Reindeer lake and the country north of the Churchill river in large bands. The woodland caribou in much fewer numbers is found as far south as the Saskatchewan river. The black bear is common in all unsettled parts of the province and an occasional polar bear is seen along the shore of Hudson bay.

Ptarmigan, geese, ducks, coots and Wilson's snipe are plentiful. Ducks are particularly plentiful and few parts of America are as well stocked with these birds as Manitoba.

In the northern and eastern parts of the province the lake and river systems draining into Hudson bay offer a number of long canoe trips. As **Many trips and resorts available** this country is wholly undeveloped and largely unexplored these trips are extremely strenuous and can be taken only with Indian guides.

Attractive and popular summer resorts with hotels, cottages and dance pavilions have been developed on the shores of the larger lakes particularly at Winnipeg Beach, Victoria Beach, and Grand Beach on lake Winnipeg and Oak Point on lake Manitoba.

Riding Mountain Park, the latest addition to Canada's chain of national parks, is situated in the western part of Manitoba, south of Dauphin and northwest of Neepawa. Set apart as a park in January, 1930, this beautiful area comprises 1,148 square miles of wooded, rolling country ideally suited as a playground for the public and as a wild life sanctuary. It contains one of the largest known herds of elk. An extensive summer colony has already been established at Clear lake, where a government golf course is now being constructed. The park is reached by a good road from Dauphin, or from Neepawa to Norgate and west over the new government road to Clear lake, which will be completed early in 1931.

Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan has a total area of over 250,000 square miles of which 8,000 square miles are water. Embracing, as it does, the heart of the prairies and the lion's share of their choicest lands, Saskatchewan is essentially an agricultural province, and its rapid development has been due entirely to the fertility of its



"GRANARY OF AN EMPIRE"

Canada's prairies show a rapid transformation from the red man's hunting ground to the white man's field of exploitation

soil. The treeless prairie of the south, which comprises nearly one-third of the area of the province, is a vast grain field producing annually hundreds of millions of bushels of wheat and oats. North of the prairie is a transition belt of mixed prairie and woodland, 50 to 125 miles in width, commonly called the grove or park belt, and north of this the bush country extends to the northern boundary of the province.

The summer climate is characterized by high temperatures by day and an abundance of sunshine.

Dry air and sustained daylight The heat is not oppressive; the dryness of the air is most marked and the nights are cool. The northern latitude and expansive prairies give a long period of daylight. In fact the nights during the summer months are merely short periods of twilight.

Saskatchewan is easy of access either by rail or by road. Trunk lines of the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National railways cross the province from east to west and from these a network of branch lines cover all settled parts.

Saskatchewan highways Saskatchewan roads are for the most part graded earth, excellent in dry weather but slippery when wet, although they dry very quickly. A trunk system of 7,300 miles of provincial roads is under construction. Over 3,000 miles have already been completed, of which 1,200 miles are gravelled.

A main road, frequently referred to as the Trans-Canada highway, crosses the province from east to west and is the chief route of entry from Manitoba and Alberta. The Regina-Yellowstone highway links Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert and Prince Albert National Park with the town of Terry, Montana, where it connects with the Yellowstone trail and provides a direct route to Yellowstone Park. Another road from Regina, the Regina-Corrine-Soo highway, crosses the border at Portal and, continuing south, taps the famous Lincoln highway at Kearney, Nebraska. Running south from Moose Jaw the Powder River trail crosses the international boundary at East Poplar River and joins the Roosevelt highway at Wolf Point, Montana.

Game reserves sustain wild life The northern part of the province is a particularly good big-game country and offers exceptional opportunities for the hunting of moose, caribou and deer. Game preserves with an aggregate area of nearly 4,000 square miles have been set aside and ensure for all time an

abundance of wild life throughout the province. Perhaps the most outstanding game feature of Saskatchewan is the number of water-fowl. Here is the great breeding ground of North America for ducks; while great flocks of geese come in from farther north, and the abundance of both astonishes visitors from less favoured parts. The Hungarian partridge provides excellent sport, and fall shooting over the prairie stubble is deservedly popular.



A TOWN OF THE CENTRAL PLAINS

Each thriving little town has its own delight of lake or distant view

The northern half of Saskatchewan is a network of lakes and rivers and offers numerous opportunities for **Northern water-ways and prairie splendours** canoe trips of the more strenuous kind. Summer travel here is entirely by canoe and well-travelled routes connecting the trading posts and missions combine the charm of unspoiled country with the romance of the early days of the fur trade.

In the heart of this area, about 30 miles north of Prince Albert, the federal Government has set aside 1,869 square miles to form Prince Albert National Park. Opened in 1928, this park is providing a wonderful natural playground. Combining a chain of lakes with crystal clear water, long stretches of sandy beach, and

shady forests, Prince Albert Park is the canoeist's paradise. The wonderfully connected waterway provides a large range of canoe trips which may be extended upwards of 200 miles. At Waskesiu Beach, on the lake bearing that name, a summer colony has been established. The lake is reached by an improved motor road from Prince Albert. As in other national parks, regulated fishing is permitted and the lakes are well stocked



THE LURE OF LAKE AND BEACH

Opportunities for camping, paddling and hiking contribute to the joy of the vacationist

with lake trout, whitefish and pike. The game animals include caribou, wapiti (elk), moose, deer, and bear, but all game is protected.

The scenic attractions of southern Saskatchewan are by no means limited to waving seas of grain although these in themselves are a sight long to be remembered. Rivers, lakes and rolling hills break the monotony of the prairie and form pleasant setting for numerous attractive summer resorts. The Qu'Appelle lakes, about 50 miles northeast of Regina, and Last Mountain lake, 25 miles northwest, are the most popular resort districts. Both

are reached by excellent motor roads and have comfortable hotels, splendid bathing beaches, golf courses and tennis courts in addition to good fishing and boating. Manitou lake, 65 miles southeast of Saskatoon, is another popular resort with a golf course, tennis courts and dancing pavilion. The water of this lake is quite salty and is reputed to have strong curative properties. Carlyle and Fish lakes, in the southeast corner of the province, and Jackfish lake, north of North Battleford, as well as numerous other lakes, large and small, have excellent fishing, boating and swimming.

Alberta

Alberta extends from the Saskatchewan boundary on the east to the Rocky mountains on the west, and from the international boundary for 750 miles north. Its total area is 255,000 square miles, and the surface varies from level prairie to mountain peaks. The



FORE!

Nature provides a kingly setting for the royal and ancient game

elevation east of the Rockies ranges from 1,000 to 3,000 feet, averaging about 1,500. The southern part of the province is open prairie merging on the west into the foothills and the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains. Central Alberta is parklike in character with alternate open and wooded spaces while the northern part is generally more hilly and carries heavier timber. The summer climate is characterized by very long, warm days and short cool nights. In the northern part of the province during the longest summer days, it is still twilight at ten o'clock and dawn breaks at three in the morning.

Alberta is well served by railways. The Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific both cross the province and through extensive systems of branch lines reach all developed sections.

Alberta is actively engaged in the construction of a system of good roads and already has a network of highways which cover most of the settled portion of the province and provide access to a large mountain and

**Roads that lead
to the mountains**



FEATHERED GAME

Canada's lakes and woodlands are breeding grounds of many species of game birds

northern hinterland. While a considerable mileage is surfaced, most of these highways are of well-graded earth construction and are excellent in dry weather but slippery during prolonged wet spells. A main road from the east branches at Medicine Hat, one route running northwest to Calgary and the other crossing the southern part of the province to enter British Columbia through the Crow's Nest pass. Another important road from the east enters the province at Lloydminster and runs west to Edmonton while still another runs from Alsask, on the eastern boundary, to Calgary.

From the United States the most popular route for motorists is the Sunshine trail which enters the province at Coutts and leads through Lethbridge and Calgary to Edmonton. This road is gravelled throughout and is good in all weathers. Another popular route is the Blue trail which forms part of the famous 5,000-mile Grand Circle Tour, probably the most spectacular motor route in the world. This tour embraces San Francisco, Los Angeles, The Grand Canyon, Salt Lake City, Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks, Calgary, Banff National Park, Banff, Lake Louise, Kootenay Park, Spokane, Seattle, Vancouver and Victoria. This route enters Alberta at Carway and leads through Cardston, Macleod and Calgary to Banff where it connects with the Banff-Windermere highway which crosses the central Rockies. A motor road from Edmonton to Jasper has been recently completed. There is also an improved road from Edmonton north into the Peace River country.

The Rocky mountains, which form the western boundary of Alberta, contain a wealth of mountain scenery unequalled anywhere in the world and constitute the chief attraction which the province holds for the visitor.

Magnificent mountain and park regions In this region are hundreds of glacier-clad peaks, many of them over 10,000 feet in height, beautiful valleys clothed with pine forests and set with gem-like lakes, waterfalls, breath-taking in their beauty, and over all a brilliant blue sky and exhilarating mountain air.

Over 7,000 square miles of this magnificent country have been set aside as playgrounds in the form of three national parks.

Waterton Lakes Park, the smallest of the three, adjoins Glacier National Park in Montana. It is reached by a good motor road from Cardston on the Blue trail and its principal attractions are fishing and boating.

Banff National Park is about 80 miles west of Calgary and is traversed by the main line of the Can-

adian Pacific railway and also by the Banff-Windermere highway already mentioned. In this park are Banff and Lake Louise, two of the most surpassingly beautiful spots in the world. From these points trails radiate in all directions and camping trips with guide and pony are very popular. Also there is mountain-climbing, hiking, fishing, canoeing, swimming, tennis, golf and dancing. Accommodation is complete, from motor camps to palatial hotels.



MOUNTAIN SOLITUDES

The natural unspoiled beauty of Canada's great national parks has a universal appeal to vacationists

Jasper Park, 4,200 square miles in area, lies 240 miles west of Edmonton on the main line of the Canadian National railways. Although comparatively unknown a few years ago, this park has already become famous to world travellers for the sublime grandeur of its snow-capped peaks and the marvellous beauty of its lakes, waterfalls and mountain streams. Jasper Park Lodge, near Jasper, is the tourist centre of the park and the attractions provided there include camping, riding, hiking, mountain-climbing, fishing, canoeing, bathing,

tennis, and golf on the famous Jasper course, one of the finest in the world.

Other parks in Alberta include Buffalo Park at Wainwright, 120 miles east of Edmonton, where is kept a great herd of buffalo, the last remnant of the millions that once roamed the Western Plains; Elk Island Park, near Edmonton, a big-game preserve; Antelope Park, in the southeastern part of the province, where a small



TRAIL TRIPS WITH GUIDE AND PONY

Pack trails lead to many beautiful spots otherwise inaccessible

band of antelope are preserved; and Wood Buffalo Park, in the extreme northern part of the province where a herd of wood buffalo, believed to be the last of their species, still roam wild.

In the parks and foothills and mountain country along the western boundary of Alberta rainbow and

Game: fish and animal Dolly Varden trout are plentiful and provide some of the finest fishing on the continent. The lakes of this region are well stocked with grey trout as also are some of the lakes in other parts of the province, particularly Cold lake on the eastern boundary where specimens of this fish over 60 pounds in weight are taken.

The game animals of Alberta include grizzly bear, big-horn sheep, Rocky Mountain goat, moose, caribou and deer and all are plentiful in certain sections. In the national parks these animals are absolutely protected and have increased greatly, the overflow keeping the surrounding country well stocked. Sheep, goat and grizzly are confined to the high mountains; deer are plentiful along the foothills from the international boundary to the headwaters of the Athabaska river and generally through the wooded portion of the province; moose are found in the same districts as deer but are more plentiful in the heavily wooded country northwest and northeast of Edmonton; caribou are found north of Jasper Park and in the area north of the Athabaska river. Ducks are plentiful in the lakes and sloughs of the central and southern parts of the province and geese in the northern part. Prairie chicken are plentiful in the brush country. The Hungarian partridge, which was introduced some years ago, is now an important upland bird in southern Alberta.

British Columbia

British Columbia is one of the largest of the provinces, having an area of 356,000 square miles of which about 2,500 square miles are water. The province is for the most part mountainous, being traversed by four main ranges, the Rockies, the Selkirk, Gold and Coast ranges. The only extensive area of level country is the Interior Plateau about 5,000 square miles in extent with



OCEAN PORTS

Natural beauty of location is characteristic of Canada's national ports

a mean elevation of 3,500 feet. Throughout the rest of the province the valleys are comparatively narrow with rich alluvial soil.

The Japan current, flowing eastward across the Pacific, with its warm moisture-laden winds, exercises a moderating influence upon the climate of the coast making it similar to that of Western Europe, particularly in the southern part of Vancouver island where flowers bloom all winter. In the interior the climate varies greatly according to local physical conditions but is generally more rigorous with hot summers and cool to cold winters.

British Columbia is well served by railways from the east and from the United States on the south and also by regular steamer services from **Many splendid highways** coastal points and from the Orient. From Alberta an excellent motor road enters through the Crow's Nest pass, the Banff-Windermere highway comes in through Vermilion pass and a little farther north the Kicking Horse trail enters through



UPWARD TOWARD THE GLACIERS

Good motor roads wind in wide spirals along the mountainsides

Kicking Horse pass. From the United States the most popular route into the province is the Pacific highway, the longest paved motor road in the world, which runs from Mexico to Vancouver. Another popular route is the Banff-California Bee-line highway, the western leg of the Grand Circle tour, which enters the province at Kingsgate on the international boundary and proceeds by way of Cranbrook and Windermere to Banff. Several other roads cross the boundary and lead to the Kootenay, Okanagan and other picturesque sections.

The famous Cariboo road, which was originally built during the Cariboo gold rush in the early sixties, is now an excellent motor road running through the central interior to Prince George, a distance of 535 miles from Vancouver. That portion of the highway between Yale and Lytton runs through the imposing Fraser River canyon and is one of the outstanding scenic roads on the continent. In addition to the historic Cariboo route the interior of the province offers a wide choice of motor highways through regions of exceptional scenic beauty.

No part of America can offer such splendid and varied scenic attractions as British Columbia. Its

**Twenty
Switzerlands
in one**

mountain region, larger than a score of Switzerlands, is truly Alpine in character with glaciers, mountain lakes and waterfalls of marvellous beauty. Great rivers

flowing seaward for countless ages have carved awe-inspiring canyons through which their waters rush with tremendous speed. Along the coast the mountains rise sheer from the deep water while seaward lies a submerged range, the protruding peaks of which form a chain of islands. Here is the famous Inside Passage, 1,000 miles of sheltered water seldom exceeding a mile or two in width, and wondrous in its sheer beauty. Long narrow fiords cut into the mountains, and along their shores are picturesque Indian villages with their grim and grotesque totem poles.

British Columbia is America's greatest big-game country both in quantity of game and variety of species.

**The greatest
big-game
country**

Moose, caribou, wapiti (elk), three varieties of deer, big-horn sheep, three varieties of northern sheep, mountain goat, cougar and grizzly bear are all plentiful and may

be hunted during open seasons of generous length. While game is well distributed throughout all parts of the province the country north of the Canadian National (Prince Rupert) line, including the Cassiar and Atlin districts, is exceptionally well stocked, due probably to the fact that it can be reached only by pack train or

aircraft and therefore is not hunted as much as the more accessible parts. Moose, deer and caribou may be taken in practically any section of the province. The caribou are of two distinct species, the Osborn and the mountain or black caribou. Sheep and goats are plentiful in the high mountains, while wapiti are confined to the districts of Fernie and Cranbrook in the southeast corner of the province. The grizzly bear, which has the



WHO GOES THERE?

Game laws of Canada, while designed to conserve wild life, provide for open seasons of generous length

reputation of being the most dangerous game animal in America, is very numerous, particularly in the Rockies and Selkirks and at the heads of the fiords of the mainland coast. The cougar is very plentiful in the southern parts of the province and on Vancouver island.

The game birds of British Columbia include geese, ducks, snipe, blue grouse, ruffed grouse (locally known as willow grouse), prairie chicken, ptarmigan, Hungarian partridge, pheasants and California Valley quail. The three last-mentioned species are not native to the province but have been introduced from outside and are

thriving in the southern parts and on Vancouver island. The other species are plentiful throughout all parts of the province, except ptarmigan, which are found only in the northern section.



GROTESQUE RECORDS OF AN AGE-OLD PEOPLE

The totem poles of the Indian are but one of Canada's unusual attractions

In addition to its game animals British Columbia has an exceptional range of game fish. Five species of salmon spawn in its lakes and rivers, and two of these, the spring or Tyee and the Coho, can be taken by angling. While they will occasionally rise to a fly, trolling with rod and line is the usual method by which these fish are taken. The spring salmon, the largest of the salmon family, attaining a weight as high as 70 pounds, is a good fighter. The Coho though smaller in size is equally game and is more plentiful. Practically all rivers emptying into the sea provide good salmon fishing. Campbell river on the east coast of Vancouver island has for many years been noted for the number

**Exceptional
range of
game fish**

and size of the spring salmon taken there, and Harrison river on the mainland has long been a popular resort of fly fishermen.

All rivers and lakes of the province are well stocked with trout of different species with a great variation of colouring and marking. The steelhead, which weighs as high as 30 pounds and is one of the gamest fish taken in fresh water, closely resembles the Atlantic salmon in



WHERE RISE THE SNOW-CAPPED PEAKS

Not least of the scenic areas reached by Canada's railways are the mountain sections

appearance and habits and in fact belongs to the same genus of the salmon family. Two other members of this genus, cutthroat trout and rainbow trout are widely distributed throughout the province and are known by a variety of names in different sections. The Dolly Varden trout or bull trout, which is really a species of charr, is plentiful all through the mainland and on the coast. Ranging up to 30 pounds in weight it takes a troll freely and is a game fighter. The salmon trout or Great Lake trout is found in Quesnel and other northern

lakes and while not an exceptional fighter is perhaps the best table fish found in the fresh waters of the province.

British Columbia has four national and five provincial parks within its boundaries. Two of the national parks, Yoho and Kootenay, adjoin Banff National Park and have the same magnificent mountain scenery. In Yoho Park, Emerald lake and lake O'Hara rival in beauty Banff and lake Louise. The Banff-Windermere

**Many National
and Provincial
Parks** highway runs through Kootenay Park from the Alberta boundary to Windermere following the valleys of the Vermilion and Kootenay rivers. Glacier

National Park in the Selkirk range offers some of the finest mountain-climbing in America. In this park are the famous Illecillewaet glacier and the Nakimu caves, a series of subterranean chambers characterized by beautiful interior marble markings. A short distance west of Glacier Park is Revelstoke Park, the smallest of the four national parks, dominated by the mountain from which it takes its name.

The provincial parks are: Mount Robson Park, which adjoins Jasper Park and contains mount Robson, one of the highest peaks of the Canadian Rockies; Kokanee Park on the west side of Kootenay lake north of Nelson; Garabaldi Park north of Squamish and reached by trail from the Pacific Great Eastern railway; Strathcona Park on Vancouver island and Mount Assiniboine Park in the Rockies.

Throughout the province and more particularly in the national parks are a number of popular bungalow camps which provide accommodation of a high class, and along the automobile roads motor camps have been established at many points of exceptional beauty.

Northwest Territories and Yukon

The Northwest Territories extend from the summit of the Rocky mountains to Hudson bay and from latitude 60 degrees to the North Pole, and contain a total area of 1,309,682 square miles. With the exception of the western section it is a vast undulating plain no part of which rises to any great height above sea-level. The

Northwest Territories vast in area



A TOWN IN THE YUKON

One of the outfitting points for big game expeditions in the north

western section is fairly well wooded to within a short distance of the Arctic ocean and is drained by the great Mackenzie river which flows for a large part of its course through a series of parallel mountain ranges. East of the Mackenzie basin and extending to Hudson bay on the east and the Arctic on the north is a vast treeless area, known as the Northern Plains, which is largely unexplored. The vegetation of this region is limited to mosses, grasses and shrubs with small trees in some of the river valleys. North of the mainland the Arctic ocean contains a network of treeless islands some

of which are of considerable size. The winters are long and cold, while the short summers are warm and pleasant with three months of almost perpetual daylight.

The most-used route into the Northwest Territories is by way of the Athabaska river or the Peace river to lake Athabaska and thence down the Slave river to Great Slave lake. From this lake there is uninterrupted steamer navigation down the Mackenzie river to the Arctic ocean, a distance of about 1,000 miles. The Hudson's Bay Company's steamers make this trip twice each summer and will accommodate a limited number of passengers. The trip from Edmonton to Aklavik, in the Mackenzie delta, and return is made in 35 days.

Away from this main route summer travel is generally by canoe and winter travel is by dog team. The recent successful introduction of aircraft as a practical means of transportation in these northern areas has obviated to a great extent the disadvantages of long distances and slow methods of travel.

The white population is small, being approximately 1,000. The remaining inhabitants comprise Indians and Eskimos. Settlement is limited to fur-trading posts and missions and there are few hotels or other places offering public accommodation.

The chief game animal is the barren-ground caribou, countless thousands of which roam over the Northern

**Game, fish
and water-fowl** Plains in summer and migrate south to the wooded country for the winter. This animal constitutes the main food supply of the native Indians and Eskimos and its skin furnishes them with clothing. The wooded areas are well stocked with moose and woodland caribou and the eastern section of the Arctic coast and many of the Arctic islands are inhabited by the muskox, one of the most interesting of wild animals. The great polar bear is found along the coasts of Hudson bay and the Arctic ocean and throughout the numerous islands. A species of grizzly bear known as the barren-ground grizzly inhabits the treeless Northern Plains but does not appear to be anywhere abundant.

Water-fowl are very plentiful as the immense lakes in the Territories are one of their chief breeding-grounds. Ptarmigan are also plentiful and form an important article of food for the Indians and Eskimos during the winter. The rivers and lakes literally teem with fish, the most important of which are whitefish, lake trout and inconnu, a species of salmon trout peculiar to northern Canada.

Yukon, which comprises an area of 207,076 square miles, is part of the Rocky Mountain system and is



CARIBOU SWIMMING A RIVER

Uncounted numbers of these big game animals roam the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions

generally mountainous with some wide wooded flats in the river valleys. The winters are long and cold and the summers, while short, are pleasant and quite warm. Three months, from the last week in May to the last week in August, are free from frost, and during this period daylight lasts for nearly the full 24 hours.

Yukon became world famous at the close of the last century through the discovery of gold in the Klondike district and in 1898 witnessed the most spectacular gold rush the world has ever seen. Almost overnight the population of Dawson rose to 25,000 and it became the old-time, wide-open mining camp of which Robert W.

Service wrote. Today Dawson is a pleasant town of neat homes and flower gardens and has excellent hotel accommodation.

Access to the Yukon is by way of Skagway, Alaska, which is reached by steamer from Vancouver or Prince Rupert. From Skagway the White Pass and Yukon railway runs to Whitehorse, Yukon, a distance of 110 miles. **Access to Yukon by scenic route** From June to October well-appointed steamers ply



AERIAL TRANSPORTATION

Aircraft furnish an expeditious method of exploring Canada's interesting northland

between Whitehorse and Dawson, 460 miles northeast, by way of lake Laberge and the Lewes and Yukon rivers. In winter this trip is made by sleigh.

The scenery along the whole route from Vancouver to Dawson is magnificent. For a thousand miles it follows the famous Inside Passage, undoubtedly one of the most imposing scenic water routes in the world. The trip by rail from Skagway to Whitehorse, through White pass, is also one of exceptional beauty as the mountains, glaciers and canyons are unusually striking, and the boat trip from Whitehorse to Dawson, along the route followed by the gold-seekers in '98, is very interesting.

Apart from its splendid scenery Yukon's greatest attraction is the number and variety of its game animals. Moose, caribou (woodland, barren-ground and black), sheep, and grizzly bear are all plentiful. With the exception of those in the district drained by the Pelly and Macmillan rivers, Yukon sheep belong to the species *Ovis dalli*, pure white in colour and the most beautiful of our mountain sheep. Great numbers of wild geese breed along the waterways and ptarmigan and blue grouse are plentiful. Lake trout abound in the lakes and grayling are very plentiful in the rivers. The King or Tyee salmon ascends the Yukon river in large numbers usually about the first of August.

HOW TO ENTER CANADA

Summary of the Regulations Regarding the Entry of Automobiles for Touring, Pleasure Boats, Tourists' Aircraft, Tourists' Outfits and Trav- ellers' Baggage

Canada Welcomes Tourists

NO PASSPORTS REQUIRED

Tourists entering Canada do not require passports. It is suggested, however, that persons who are United States citizens by naturalization should carry their citizenship papers with them as the production of these documents will not only facilitate entry to Canada, but will also be of assistance in effecting return to the United States. Residents of the United States who are not citizens of that country should also be prepared to establish proof of their legal residence therein.

Automobiles may be brought into Canada for purposes of health or pleasure for a period up to 90 days without duty or bond, and for a period up to six months by fulfilling certain security requirements.

NO FEES REQUIRED

It is absolutely unnecessary for a tourist entering Canada to pay any fee for an automobile entry permit or its extension as Canadian Customs Officers will, without charge, assist the tourist in making out all forms.

United States Licences Valid

The tourist may drive his car under his State licence for a generous period in every province in Canada. The period varies in the different provinces.

Admission of Automobiles for Touring

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

No difficulty or needless delay need be experienced by the motorist at the border if he observes the following:—

1. Entering Canada:

- (a) Report to the Canadian Customs at port of entry into Canada and obtain a permit for admission of automobile. Failure to report may result in seizure of the car. State licence cards should be presented. *Do not fail to declare any articles or goods that may be subject to duty.*
- (b) Report to the Canadian Immigration Officer at point of entry into Canada. Foreign-born citizens and alien residents of the United States should be prepared to present credentials establishing their legal residence in the United States.

2. Leaving Canada:

- (a) Report to the Canadian Customs at a boundary port of exit and present automobile entry permit for cancellation.
- (b) Report to the United States Customs at port of entry into the United States and present State licence card. All articles or goods purchased or otherwise acquired in Canada must be declared, whether exempt from duty or not.
- (c) Report to the United States Immigration Officer at the point of entry into the United States. To prevent possible difficulty in re-entering the United States, native-born citizens of the United States should be prepared to present birth certificates or credentials from responsible persons proving United States citizenship; naturalized citizens of the United States should be prepared to present their certificates of naturalization; and alien residents of the United States should be prepared to present proofs of legal entry into the United States. Alien residents may remain out of the United States not longer than six months without losing their status as residents.

Entry for Twenty-four Hours

Automobiles may be entered at a Canadian boundary port of Customs for touring purposes for a period not exceeding 24 hours by the owner surrendering his State licence card, which will be handed to him on his

return. Should he desire to leave at a port other than that at which he entered, he must obtain a permit at the port of entry as described in the following section—"Entry for Sixty Days."

Entry for Sixty Days

Automobiles may be entered for touring purposes for a period of 60 days by obtaining a permit from the Collector at the Canadian Customs port of entry. The motorist fills in a form in triplicate with certain particulars regarding his car, such as make, style, value, serial number, motor number, body number, extra equipment and licence number. He is given two copies of this form which constitute his permit and which he presents to the Collector of Customs at the port of exit when leaving Canada.

Extension for Thirty Days

Should a tourist who has been granted a sixty-day permit desire an extension not exceeding thirty days, he may apply therefor to any Collector of Customs, who, upon being satisfied as to the bona fides of the applicant as a tourist and that the car will be used by him only for purposes of health or pleasure, may extend the permit for a further period of thirty days.

Entry for Six Months

Automobiles may be entered for touring for a period up to six months by the owner obtaining a permit from the Collector at the Canadian Customs port of entry and depositing with the Collector certain security in the form of bond or otherwise. Particulars regarding this security may be obtained from the Collector at the port of entry.

Collectors of Customs are not empowered to grant any extension or renewal of permit at the expiration of six months. Should an unforeseen delay occur, prolonging the time of stay in Canada beyond that period, the Department of National Revenue, Ottawa, should be communicated with at once.

Admission of Motor Cycles, Bicycles and Trailers

The regulations regarding the entry of automobiles also apply to motor cycles and bicycles. A separate permit is not required for a trailer.

Admission of Pleasure Boats

Pleasure boats may be entered for a period extending from the date of entry to the 1st of October following, by obtaining a permit from the Collector of Customs at the port of entry. The owner fills in a form in duplicate with a description of his boat for identification. He is given one copy of this form as his permit, which he surrenders to the Collector of Customs on his exit from Canada.

Admission of Aircraft

Aircraft flown into Canada by or with their owners who are visiting the country temporarily, solely for health or pleasure, may be admitted under the same conditions and a similar permit to that provided in respect of pleasure boats. The first landing in Canada must be made at a customs airport. In all cases the owner must establish the bona fides of his status as a tourist, must obtain clearance from a United States customs airport and, before taking off, should communicate with the Canadian Collector of Customs at the airport at which first landing in Canada will be made. The pilot of a visiting aircraft will be required to produce a certificate of airworthiness, as issued by the United States Government, his pilot's certificate and aircraft log book. These are subject to examination by customs and immigration officers and by any representative of the Minister of National Defence or of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. No commercial work whatsoever, which includes also demonstration for sale, will be permitted while in Canada; in other words, the aircraft must be for use solely for purposes of health or pleasure to entitle it to admission under permit form C-13.

Admission of Tourists' Outfits

Persons visiting Canada for a limited period of time, for health or pleasure, may bring with them free of duty or deposit, guns, rifles (except revolvers and

pistols), fishing tackle, golf clubs, tennis racquets and cameras previously used by them and required for their own use, upon reporting same to the Customs Officer at the port of entry.

Canoes, outboard motors, tents, camp equipment, phonographs, radios, musical instruments, etc., for personal use and not for gain or hire may be entered upon reporting same to the Customs Officer at the port of entry and depositing with him a sum of money equivalent to the duty and taxes payable thereon. The money thus deposited will be refunded if the articles are identified and exported outwards, either at the port of entry or another port within six months from the time of entry. Identification for refund may also be attested to before a Customs Officer, Justice of the Peace or Notary Public at a place outside of Canada.

The tourist is required to fill in a form in triplicate giving descriptions and values of the articles in his outfit. Two copies of this form are given to the tourist, and must be presented to the Customs Officer at the port of exit. When articles on which a deposit is not required are brought in by a motorist their descriptions and values are noted on his automobile entry form and a separate form is not required.

Admission of Revolvers and Pistols

Revolvers and pistols, as part of a tourist's outfit, may be entered only under special permit issued by the Department of National Revenue at Ottawa on application; such permit to be presented to the Customs Officer at port of entry. Automatic pistols are not admitted.

Admission of Travellers' Baggage

Such wearing apparel, toilet articles, and personal effects as actually accompany and are in the use of the tourist and as are necessary and appropriate for the immediate purpose and convenience of the journey, may be admitted into Canada duty free. This does not apply, however, to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale. Forty cigars and one hundred cigarettes, in open packages, may be brought in free of duty by a non-resident traveller.

Admission of Dogs and Pets

Dogs and other animals brought in solely for hunting purposes or as pets may be entered as part of a tourist's outfit without deposit, subject however to the regulations of the Canadian Department of Agriculture regarding quarantine and movement from restricted areas. Persons desiring to bring dogs into Canada should, before leaving home, write the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa for particulars regarding restrictions in force along their proposed route through Canada.

Summary of the Motoring Regulations of the Different Provinces

General

The following road rules are the same in all the provinces: keep to the right; on meeting motor or other vehicle bear to the right of centre of road. On overtaking motor or other vehicle give audible warning and pass on the left; on being overtaken by motor or other vehicle, bear to the right of centre of road. At crossings and intersections, vehicle approaching from the right has right-of-way.

Prince Edward Island

Speed limits

In cities, towns and villages—15 miles per hour; approaching intersections, steep descents, trestles, curves or bridges—10 miles per hour; in open country where clear view is not obtainable—15 miles per hour; elsewhere—25 miles per hour.

Time allowed non-residents without obtaining provincial licence.

Two months.

Nova Scotia

Speed limits

Reasonable and proper; in business or residential district—20 miles per hour; approaching railway grade crossings or highway intersections where a clear view is not obtainable, passing a school during recess or when children are going or leaving, on sharp curves or in a danger zone marked by proper signs—15 miles per hour; elsewhere—35 miles per hour.

Time allowed non-residents without obtaining provincial licence.

Three months.

New Brunswick***Speed limits***

Reasonable and proper; in cities, towns and villages according to local regulations—varying from 12 to 15 miles per hour; on curves and crests of hills where a clear view is not obtainable for at least 200 yards—20 miles per hour; in open country—40 miles per hour.

Time allowed non-residents without obtaining provincial licence.

Ninety days.

Quebec***Speed limits***

In cities, towns and villages—20 miles per hour; on bridges, curves, descents or at intersections—8 miles per hour; approaching unprotected level railway crossings—come to full stop; in open country—30 miles per hour.

Time allowed non-residents without obtaining provincial licence.

Three months; non-residents who live within 10 miles of the boundary of the province—one year.

Ontario***Speed limits***

Reasonable and proper; in cities, towns and villages—20 miles per hour; approaching intersections, or curves where a clear view is not obtainable—10 miles per hour in cities, towns and villages, and 15 miles per hour elsewhere; in open country—35 miles per hour.

Time allowed non-residents without obtaining provincial licence.

Non-residents from the United States—one month; non-residents from other Canadian provinces—three months.

*Manitoba**Speed limits*

Reasonable and proper; approaching curves or level railway crossings where a clear view is not obtainable—15 miles per hour; elsewhere—speed to be determined by the condition and use of the highway.

Time allowed non-residents without obtaining provincial licence.

Non-residents are allowed thirty days or a length of time equal to that allowed to residents of Manitoba by the province or state in which such non-residents reside.

*Saskatchewan**Speed limits*

In cities, towns and villages—8 to 15 miles per hour; in open country—speed limit to be determined by the condition and use of the highway.

Time allowed non-residents without obtaining provincial licence.

Three months.

*Alberta**Speed limits*

In cities, towns and villages—20 miles per hour; approaching schools, intersections, trestles, bridges or curves or where clear view is not obtainable—10 miles per hour; in open country—speed limit to be determined by the condition and use of the highway.

Time allowed non-residents without obtaining provincial licence.

Three months.

*British Columbia**Speed limits*

Reasonable and proper; in cities, towns and villages—20 miles per hour; passing schools between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.—15 miles per hour; in open country—30 miles per hour.

Time allowed non-residents without obtaining provincial licence.

Residents of the United States—Six months.

Summary of the Fishing Regulations of the Different Provinces

As the fishing regulations of the different provinces are subject to revision from year to year, persons contemplating a fishing trip to Canada are advised to obtain the latest regulations of the province they intend to visit before making definite arrangements.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FISHING REGULATIONS

Kind of fish	Open season	Limit of catch
Salmon.	May 24 to Oct. 15.	5 in 1 day, no fish weighing less than 3 lbs. to be retained.
Speckled and brook trout.	April 1 to Sept. 30. In Pisiquid or Keefe's lake, July 1 to Oct. 31.	30 in 1 day, not to exceed 10 lbs. total weight. 3 rainbow trout in 1 day, no fish less than 10 inches in length to be retained.

Licences—Non-resident, other than son or brother of resident—\$2.

A non-resident licence-holder may, on leaving the province, take with him two days' legal catch of speckled trout.

Licences and up-to-date regulations may be obtained from local fisheries officers.

NOVA SCOTIA FISHING REGULATIONS

Kind of fish	Open season	Limit of catch
Salmon.	Feb. 1 to Aug. 31; in Cape Breton island, June 1 to Sept. 30; in Halifax county, May 1 to Aug. 31; in the streams of the mainland flowing into the strait of Canso and Chedabucto bay, June 1 to Oct. 15.	30 in 1 week, no fish weighing less than 3 lbs. round weight to be retained.
Trout.	April 16 to Sept. 14; in Pictou and Antigonish counties, April 1 to Sept. 30; in Halifax county, May 1 to Sept. 14.	30 in 1 day, not to exceed 10 lbs. total weight.
Bass.	All year.	No limit, no fish weighing less than 2 lbs. round weight to be retained.

Licences—Non-resident, other than owner of summer home or owner or lessee of riparian fishing rights—\$5 per season or \$1 per day.

A non-resident licence-holder may, on leaving the province, take with him two days' legal catch of speckled trout.

Licences and up-to-date regulations may be obtained from the Chief Inspector of Fisheries, Cragg Building, Halifax, or from local fisheries officers.

NEW BRUNSWICK FISHING REGULATIONS

Kind of fish	Open season	Limit of catch
Salmon.	May 24 to Sept. 30; in Restigouche river and its tributaries, April 1 to Aug. 15, except in Upsalquitch and Kedgwick rivers and their branches and in Restigouche river above the Kedgwick, May 1 to Aug. 31; in the tributaries of St. John river, except Kennebecasis river, May 24 to Sept. 15; in Kennebecasis river, May 24 to Sept. 30; in Tabusintac river, May 24 to Oct. 15.	30 in 1 week; in Restigouche open water, 20 in 4 days; no fish less than 3 lbs. in weight to be retained.
Land-locked salmon.	April 1 to Sept. 30.	
Trout.	April 1 to Sept. 30; in Clear lake, Charlotte county, July 16 to Nov. 15.	30 trout in 1 day, not to exceed 10 lbs. total weight; in Loch Lomond, St. John Co., 12 brown or eastern speckled trout in 1 day, no brown trout less than 12 inches in length to be retained; in Clear lake, Charlotte Co., 3 rainbow trout in 1 day, no fish less than 10 inches in length to be retained.
Bass.	All year.	No fish less than 12 inches in length to be retained.

Licences—Non-resident—In Restigouche open water, \$25 per day per rod; elsewhere—for all fish, \$25 per season; for trout only, \$10 per season; 3-day licence for all fish except in Restigouche waters, leased waters, or waters within game refuges, \$5. Trout licences are not good on water containing salmon. Non-residents require special woods travel permits in addition to regular angling licences in order to fish on waters within game refuges.

A non-resident licence-holder may export, under special permit, one package of trout not to exceed 25 lbs. in weight.

Up-to-date regulations may be obtained from the Department of Lands and Mines, Fredericton, N.B., and licences from vendors throughout the province.

QUEBEC FISHING REGULATIONS

Kind of fish	Open season	Limit of catch
Salmon.	May 1 to Aug. 31.	No fish less than 3 lbs. in weight to be retained.
Ouananiche.	Dec. 1 to Sept. 30.	4 in 1 day.
Speckled trout.	May 1 to Sept. 30.	
Grey, lake, or salmon trout.	Dec. 2 to Oct. 14.	
Bass.	June 16 to Mar. 31.	10 black bass in 1 day, no fish less than 9 inches in length to be retained.
Maskinonge.	June 16 to April 14.	4 in 1 day, no fish less than 24 inches in length to be retained.
Pickerel (doré).	May 16 to April 14.	No fish less than 15 inches in length to be retained.

Licences—Non-resident—for salmon, \$25; for all other fish, \$10. Non-resident active member of incorporated club, \$5 for all fish except salmon.

Clubs or private individuals may have the exclusive right to fish in certain waters. Application should be made to the Department of Colonization, Game and Fisheries.

A non-resident licence-holder may, on leaving the province, take with him two days' legal catch of black bass, maskinonge or ouananiche and two days' legal catch, not to exceed 25 lbs., of speckled or rainbow trout. In each case the shipment must be accompanied by the coupon issued with licence.

Licences and up-to-date regulations may be obtained from the Fish and Game Branch, Department of Colonization, Game and Fisheries, Quebec, Que.

ONTARIO FISHING REGULATIONS

Kind of fish	Open season	Limit of catch
Speckled and brown trout.	May 1 to Sept. 14.	20 in 1 day, total weight not to exceed 10 lbs., no fish less than 7 inches in length to be retained.
Rainbow trout.	June 2 to Sept. 14.	5 in 1 day.
Salmon or lake trout.	South of French and Mattawa rivers and lake Nipissing, Nov. 16 to Oct. 14; north and west of and including French and Mattawa rivers and lake Nipissing, Nov. 16 to Oct. 24; in the Great Lakes, Georgian bay, North channel and bay of Quinte, no close season.	5 in 1 day.
Large and small-mouthed black bass.	July 1 to Oct. 15; in Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers June 16 to Oct. 15.	6 in 1 day, no fish less than 10 inches in length to be retained.
Maskinonge.	July 1 to Oct. 15; in Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers June 16 to Oct. 15.	2 in 1 day.

ONTARIO FISHING REGULATIONS—*Concluded*

Kind of fish	Open season	Limit of catch
Pickerel (doré).	Great Lakes, Georgian bay, North channel and connecting waters, no closed season; south of French and Mattawa rivers and lake Nipissing, May 1 to Mar. 31; north and west of and including French and Mattawa rivers and lake Nipissing, May 16 to April 14.	8 in 1 day, no fish less than 15 inches in length to be retained.

Licences—Non-resident—For Nipigon and adjacent waters, \$10 per week; for Algonquin Park or Quetico Park, \$10 per season; for all other waters, \$5 per season.

Resident—For Nipigon and adjacent waters, \$5 for 2 weeks; for Algonquin Park or Quetico Park, \$3 per season; for other waters no licence is required.

An issuing fee of 50 cents is charged on all licences.

A non-resident licence-holder may, on leaving the province, take with him two days' legal catch. Shipment must be accompanied by the shipping coupon issued with licence.

An angler may take with him from Algonquin Park or Quetico Park not more than one day's legal catch.

Licences and up-to-date regulations may be obtained from the Department of Game and Fisheries, Toronto, Ont., and from local fisheries officers and vendors.

MANITOBA FISHING REGULATIONS

Kind of fish	Open season	Limit of catch
Whitefish, lake trout.	Nov. 11 to Sept. 14.	
Pickerel, perch, goldeyes.	June 1 to April 14.	15 in 1 day, not to exceed 40 lbs. total dressed weight.
Pike, jackfish.	May 16 to April 14.	

Licences—Non-resident—\$5 per season or \$1 per day.

Licences and up-to-date regulations may be obtained from the Fisheries Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg, Man., from the Chief Inspector of Fisheries, Selkirk, Man., from local fisheries officers, from all customs officers along the international boundary and from sporting goods stores throughout the province.

SASKATCHEWAN FISHING REGULATIONS

Kind of fish	Open season	Limit of catch
Trout (other than lake trout).	Northward from the international boundary to and including Cypress lake and Battle and Frenchman's creeks, June 15 to Oct. 15.	20 in the aggregate in 1 day of cutthroat, rainbow, Loch Leven or Dolly Varden trout, grayling or Rocky Mt. whitefish, no fish less than 9 inches in length to be retained; 10 lake trout in 1 day, no fish less than 15 inches in length to be retained.
Trout, grayling, Rocky Mt. whitefish.	In North Saskatchewan river and its tributaries, May 16 to Sept. 15	
Lake trout.	In waters where no netting is allowed, May 16 to Sept. 15; elsewhere, Dec. 1 to Sept. 30.	
Pike, pickerel.	May 16 to Mar. 31.	15 in the aggregate in 1 day.
Perch, goldeyes.		25 in the aggregate in 1 day.
Bass.	July 1 to Nov. 30.	5 in 1 day, no fish less than 10 inches in length to be retained.

Licences—Non-resident—\$5 per season or \$1 per day. Resident or British subject—for waters frequented by trout, grayling or Rocky Mountain whitefish, \$2.

Licences and up-to-date regulations may be obtained from the Fisheries Branch, Department of Natural Resources, Regina, Sask., from local fisheries officers and from customs officers along the international boundary.

ALBERTA FISHING REGULATIONS

Kind of fish	Open season	Limit of catch
Trout (other than lake trout), grayling, Rocky Mt. whitefish.	Northward from the international boundary to and including Bow river and its tributaries, June 15 to Oct. 15.	20 in the aggregate in 1 day of cutthroat, rainbow, Loch Leven or Dolly Varden trout, grayling or Rocky Mt. whitefish, no fish less than 9 inches in length to be retained; 10 lake trout in 1 day, no fish less than 15 inches in length to be retained.
Trout, grayling, Rocky Mt. whitefish.	In Red Deer and North Saskatchewan rivers and their tributaries, May 16 to Sept. 15; in Athabasca river and its tributaries, June 15 to Oct. 31.	
Lake trout.	In waters where no netting is allowed, May 16 to Sept. 15; elsewhere, Dec. 1 to Sept. 30.	
Pike, pickerel.	May 16 to Mar. 31.	15 in the aggregate in 1 day.
Perch, goldeyes		25 in the aggregate in 1 day.
Bass.	July 1 to Nov. 30.	5 in 1 day, no fish less than 10 inches in length to be retained.

Licences—Non-resident—\$5 per season or \$1 per day. Resident or British subject—for waters frequented by trout, grayling or Rocky Mountain whitefish, \$2.

Licences and up-to-date regulations may be obtained from the Director of Fisheries, Edmonton, Alta., from local fisheries officers and from customs officers along the international boundary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHING REGULATIONS

For the purpose of administering the sport fishing regulations, the province is divided into several districts in different sections of which the regulations vary. The fisheries regulations for the province should be consulted for detailed information respecting the boundaries of fishing districts and for exceptions to the general regulations as given hereunder.

Kind of fish	Open season	Limit of catch
Salmon (other than sockeye)	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.	
Salmon (sockeye).	July 1 to Sept. 30; in certain waters, June 20 to Sept. 30.	5 in 1 day or 10 in the aggregate in 1 day for all persons in one boat.
Trout.	In Kootenay Dist., May 1 to Nov. 14.	
Cutthroat, rainbow and Kamloops trout.	In Vancouver I. Dist., Mar. 1 to Nov. 14; in Lower Mainland Dist., Mar. 1 to Nov. 30.	
Steelhead trout.	On E. coast of Vancouver I. between Beachy Hd. and Campbell river, Dec. 16 to Feb. 28.	25 trout in the aggregate in 1 day, no trout less than 8 inches in length to be retained.
Trout, Rocky Mt. whitefish.	In Okanagan Dist., June 1 to Feb. 28 in streams; May 1 to Feb. 28 in lakes; in Northern Dist., May 24 to Nov. 14 in streams; May 1 to Feb. 28 in lakes.	
Bass.	In Kootenay Dist., in Christina lake and creek, July 1 to Mar. 31; in Vancouver I. Dist., Aug. 16 to June 14.	20 small- or large-mouthed black bass in 1 day

Licences—Non-resident—\$10 per season, or \$1 per day.

Licences and up-to-date regulations may be obtained from the Chief Supervisor of Fisheries, Vancouver, B.C., from local fisheries officers and from customs officers along the international boundary.

Summary of the Game Laws of the Different Provinces

As the game laws of the different provinces are subject to revision from year to year, persons contemplating a hunting trip to Canada are advised to obtain the latest laws and regulations of the province they intend to visit before making definite arrangements. The regulations respecting migratory game birds are administered by the National Parks of Canada Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GAME LAWS

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Geese.		15 in 1 day.
Ducks.		25 in 1 day.
Brant.	Sept. 15 to Dec. 31.	15 in 1 day.
Rails, coots and gallinules.		25 in the aggregate in 1 day.
Woodcock.		8 in 1 day, 125 in 1 season.
Wilson's or jack-snipe.	Sept. 15 to Nov. 30.	25 in 1 day.
Partridge.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 15 in every second year.	3 in 1 day.
Rabbits and hares.	Nov. 1 to Jan. 31.	

Licences—Non-resident—\$5; son or brother of a resident, \$2.50; guest of a resident, \$2.25 per week.

Export of game is forbidden but a licence-holder is permitted to carry with him out of the province 12 birds lawfully killed by him.

Licences and up-to-date game laws may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

NOVA SCOTIA GAME LAWS

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Deer.	Oct. 16 to Nov. 15.	1 male over 2 yrs. old.
Moose.	Oct. 16 to Nov. 15; no open season in Cape Breton island.	1 male over 2 yrs. old.
Caribou.	Protected.	
Bear.	All year.	
Rabbits and hares.	Nov. 1 to Mar. 1.	
Geese.	Oct. 1 to Jan. 15; in counties of Halifax, Queens and Shelburne,	15 in 1 day.
Brant.	Dec. 1 to Feb. 14.	15 in 1 day.
Ducks.	Oct. 1 to Jan. 15; in Cumberland Co., Sept. 15 to Dec. 31.	25 in 1 day.
Rails, coots and gallinules.		25 in the aggregate in 1 day.
Woodcock.		8 in 1 day, 125 in 1 season.
Wilson's or jack-snipe.	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30.	25 in 1 day.
Partridge.	Oct. 16 to Nov. 1.	5 in 1 day, 10 in 1 season.

Licences—Non-resident—general, \$50; small game (except woodcock and Wilson's snipe), \$15. Resident—big game, \$2. For geese and brant in Halifax, Queens and Shelburne counties a migratory-bird licence is required.

Licence-holder must be 18 years of age.

A non-resident licence-holder must be accompanied by a licensed guide.

A non-resident licence-holder may export one moose lawfully killed by him. A shipping tag, issued with licence, must be attached to shipment. (See also Canadian and United States Customs regulations, p. 107.)

Licences and up-to-date game laws may be obtained from the Commissioner of Forests and Game, Halifax, N.S., and from municipal clerks.

NEW BRUNSWICK GAME LAWS

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Deer.	Sept. 15 to Nov. 30, except in islands in the Grand Manan group.	2.
Moose.	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30.	1 male over 4 years old and with 10 or more points on antlers.
Caribou.	Protected.	
Bear.	April 1 to June 30; also Sept. 15 to Nov. 30.	2.
Geese.		15 in 1 day.
Ducks.	Sept. 15 to Dec. 31; in the islands in the Grand Manan group,	15 in 1 day, 150 in 1 season.
Brant.	Oct. 15 to Jan. 31.	15 in 1 day.
Rails, coots and gallinules.		25 in the aggregate in 1 day.
Woodcock.	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30; in the islands in the Grand Manan group, Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	8 in 1 day, 125 in 1 season.
Wilson's or jack-snipe.		25 in 1 day.
Partridge.	Oct. 1 to Oct. 15.	6 in 1 day, 20 in 1 season.

Licences—Non-resident—moose, deer, bear and partridge, \$50; deer, bear and partridge, \$25; birds only, \$25; bear only, April, May and June, \$25. Resident—moose and deer, \$3; deer only, \$2; birds only, \$1; on the islands of Grand Manan and Campobello, Oct. 15 to Nov. 15, one deer, \$1.

Licence-holder for big game must be 18 years of age; for birds, 16 years of age.

A non-resident licence-holder must be accompanied by a licensed guide.

A non-resident licence-holder may export game lawfully killed by him. (See also Canadian and United States Customs regulations, p. 107.)

Up-to-date game laws may be obtained from the Department of Lands and Mines, Fredericton, N.B., and licences from vendors throughout the province.

QUEBEC GAME LAWS

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Deer.	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30.	2 over 1 year old.
Moose.	South of St. Lawrence river, Sept. 20 to Dec. 31; north of St. Lawrence river, Sept. 10 to Dec. 31.	1 male over 1 year old.
Caribou.	Protected.	
Bear.	Aug. 20 to June 30.	
Geese.		15 in 1 day.
Ducks.		25 in 1 day.
Brant.		15 in 1 day.
Rails, coots and gallinules.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15.	25 in the aggregate in 1 day.
Wilson's or jack-snipe.		25 in 1 day.
Woodcock.		8 in 1 day, 125 in one season.
Partridge.		
Ptarmigan.	Nov. 1 to Jan. 31.	

Licences—Non-resident—general, \$25; members of organized clubs, \$10. Resident—moose, \$1; deer, \$1.

A non-resident licence-holder may export game lawfully killed by him. To each shipment must be attached the special tag issued for that purpose. (See also Canadian and United States Customs regulations, p. 107.)

Licences and up-to-date game laws may be obtained from the Department of Colonization, Game and Fisheries, Quebec, Que., and from provincial game wardens.

ONTARIO GAME LAWS

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Deer.	South of French and Mattawa rivers, exclusive of certain counties, Nov. 5 to Nov. 20; north of lake Nipissing and French river and south of the main line of the C.P.R. to Heron Bay, Nov. 1 to Nov. 25; on St. Joseph's island, Nov. 10 to Nov. 25; north of Mattawa river and the main line of the C.P.R. to Heron Bay and south of the main line of the C.N.R., Oct. 20 to Nov. 25; north of the main line of the C.N.R., Sept. 15 to Nov. 25.	1 over 1 year old.
Moose.		1 male over 1 year old.
Caribou.	Protected.	
Bear, wolf.	All year.	Write to the Dept. of Game and Fisheries, Toronto, Ont.
Geese.	North and west of French and Mattawa rivers, including Georgian Bay waters, Sept. 1 to Dec. 15; south of French and Mattawa rivers, Sept. 15 to Dec. 15.	15 in 1 day.
Ducks.		15 in 1 day, 150 in 1 season.
Brant.		15 in 1 day.
Rails, coots and gallinules.		25 in the aggregate in 1 day.
Wilson's or jack-snipe.		25 in 1 day.
Woodcock.	Sept. 15 to Nov. 30.	8 in 1 day, 125 in 1 season.

Licences—Non-resident—general, \$41; game birds and rabbits only, \$21. Resident—deer, \$4; moose, \$6.

A non-resident licence-holder may export in any one season game lawfully killed by him as follows: 1 deer, 1 moose, 100 ducks. To each shipment must

be attached a shipping coupon issued with licence. (See also Canadian and United States Customs regulations, p. 107.) A special permit must be obtained to export bear and bear pelts.

Licences and up-to-date game laws may be obtained from the Department of Game and Fisheries, Toronto, Ont., from district game wardens and from local game officers and vendors.

MANITOBA GAME LAWS

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Deer.		
Moose.		
Caribou.	Dec. 1 to Dec. 10.	1 male over 1 year old.
Reindeer.		

NOTE.—It is unlawful to kill more than one big game animal in one season.

Geese.	Sept. 15 to Nov. 30.	10 in 1 day, 50 in 1 season.
Ducks.	Sept. 15 to Nov. 30; north of the 53rd parallel, Sept. 1 to Nov. 30.	15 in 1 day before Oct. 1, 30 in 1 day thereafter; 150 in 1 season.
Coots.	Sept. 15 to Nov. 30.	25 in 1 day.
Wilson's or jack-snipe.		25 in 1 day.
Ptarmigan.	Oct. 1 to Oct. 20.	15 in 1 day, 50 in 1 season.

Licences—Non-resident, other than a British subject—big game, \$40; birds only, \$25; British subject—big game, \$25; birds only, \$10. Resident—big game, \$5; birds only, \$2.

Every person hunting big game shall wear a complete outer suit and cap of some white material.

A non-resident licence-holder may export 10 geese and 50 ducks. He may also export big game lawfully killed by him. A shipping coupon, issued with licence, must be attached to each shipment of big game. An export permit is required in each case. (See also Canadian and United States Customs regulations, p. 107.)

Licences and up-to-date game laws may be obtained from the Game Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg, Man.

SASKATCHEWAN GAME LAWS

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Deer.		1 male over 1 year old.
Moose	North of Tp. 34, Nov. 15 to Dec. 14.	
Caribou.		1 over 1 year old.

NOTE.—It is unlawful to kill more than one big game animal in one season.

Geese and Ducks.	Sept. 15 to Dec. 31.	30 in all in 1 day; 150 in all in 1 season, to include not more than 10 geese in 1 day and not more than 20 in 1 season.
Coots.		25 in 1 day, 150 in 1 season.
Wilson's or jack-snipe.	Sept. 15 to Dec. 31.	15 in 1 day, 150 in 1 season.
Hungarian partridge.	Oct. 1 to Oct. 31.	10 in 1 day, 30 in 1 season.

Licences—Non-resident of Canada—big game, \$50; birds only, \$25. Non-resident domiciled in Canada—big game, \$25; birds only, \$10. Resident—big game, \$5; birds only, \$1.50.

Every person hunting big game must wear a complete outer suit and cap of some white material.

A non-resident licence-holder may export 100 game birds on payment of a fee of \$1 a dozen. The carcass of big game shall not be exported entire but parts may be exported on payment of the following fees: for each head of moose or caribou, \$5; for each head of deer, \$2; for each set of antlers, \$2; for each hide, \$1; for each shipment of 20 lbs. or less of the flesh of big game, \$1. To each shipment of big game must be attached a shipping coupon issued with licence. (See also Canadian and United States Customs regulations, p. 107.)

Licences and up-to-date game laws may be obtained from the Game Branch, Department of Railways, Labour and Industries, Regina, Sask.

ALBERTA GAME LAWS

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Deer.	Except in prohibited area, Nov. 1 to Dec. 14.	1 male over 1 year old.
Moose.	Nov. 1 to Dec. 14.	1 male over 1 year old.
Caribou.		1 over 1 year old.
Mountain sheep.	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31.	1 male.
Mountain goat.		1.
Bear.	Sept. 1 to June 14.	1 adult of each species, when not with cubs.
Geese.		15 in 1 day.
Ducks.	Sept. 15 to Dec. 14; north of Clearwater and Athabasca rivers,	30 in 1 day, 200 in 1 season.
Coots.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 14.	25 in 1 day.
Wilson's or jack-snipe.		25 in 1 day.
Prairie chicken.	North of Red Deer river only, Oct. 1 to Oct. 15.	5 in 1 day, 25 in 1 season.
Hungarian partridge.	Oct. 1 to Nov. 15.	15 in 1 day, 75 in 1 season.

Licences—Non-resident—general, \$50; birds only, \$5; to kill big game in forest reserves, \$50. Resident—big game, \$1; birds only, \$2.25; to kill big game in forest reserves, \$5. A big game licence-holder may obtain a special licence to hunt and kill deer, moose, and caribou in the forest reserves of the Rocky mountains during September and October—non-resident, \$50; resident, \$5.

Every person hunting big game shall wear a complete outer suit and cap of some white material.

A non-resident licence-holder shall, on surrender of his licence, be entitled to a free permit to export the head, skin and hoofs of any big game animal lawfully killed by him. (See also Canadian and United States Customs regulations, p. 107.)

Licences and up-to-date game laws may be obtained from the Chief Game Commissioner, Edmonton, Alta.

BRITISH COLUMBIA GAME LAWS

For the purpose of defining the open seasons for game and game birds the province is divided into two districts:—

Western District includes all that portion of the province lying to the west of the summit of the Cascade mountains and south of the Electoral District of Atlin.

Eastern District includes all the remainder of the province.

The open season for any species of game or game birds may vary in different districts or in different parts of the same district; the dates given here are in each case the earliest date of opening and the latest date of closing throughout a district.

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Deer.	East. Dist., Sept. 15 to Dec. 15.	2 males over 1 year old.
	West. Dist., Sept. 15 to Dec. 15.	3 males over 1 year old.

BRITISH COLUMBIA GAME LAWS—Continued

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Moose.	East. Dist., Sept. 1 to Dec. 15.	1 male over 1 year old.
Caribou.		North of C.N.R., 2 males over 1 year old; south of C.N.R., 1 male over 1 year old.
Wapiti (elk).	East. Dist., Sept. 15 to Oct. 15.	1 male over 1 year old.
Mountain sheep.	East. Dist., Sept. 1 to Nov. 15.	1 male over 1 year old; north of C.N.R., 2 males over 1 year old.
Mountain goat.	East. Dist., Sept. 1 to Dec. 15; West. Dist., Sept. 15 to Dec. 15.	2 over 1 year old.
Bear, grizzly.	East. Dist., Sept. 1 to June 30; West. Dist., Sept. 15 to June 30.	2.
Bear, black or brown.	East. Dist., Sept. 1 to June 30; West. Dist., Sept. 15 to June 30.	3.
Geese.		10 in 1 day, 50 in 1 season.
Ducks.	East. Dist., Sept. 15 to Dec. 31; in the Electoral Dist. of Creston, Sept. 15 to Nov. 30;	20 in 1 day, 150 in 1 season.
Coots.	West. Dist., Oct. 15 to Jan. 31.	25 in 1 day, 150 in 1 season.
Wilson's or jack-snipe.		25 in 1 day, 150 in 1 season.
Brant.	East. Dist., Sept. 15 to Dec. 31; in the Electoral Dist. of Creston, Sept. 15 to Nov. 30.	10 in 1 day, 50 in 1 season.
Black brant.	West. Dist., Nov. 15 to Feb. 28.	10 in 1 day, 50 in 1 season.
Band-tailed pigeons.	West. Dist., Sept. 15 to Oct. 15.	10 in 1 day, 50 in 1 season.
Grouse and ptarmigan.	East. Dist., Sept. 13 to Oct. 15.	6 of one species or 12 of all species in 1 day; 50 of all species in 1 season.

BRITISH COLUMBIA GAME LAWS—Concluded

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Grouse and ptarmigan.	West. Dist., Sept. 13 to Oct. 31.	5 of all species in 1 day, 25 of all species in 1 season.
Prairie chicken.	East. Dist., Sept. 1 to Oct. 31.	3 in 1 day, 12 in 1 season; in Electoral Dist. of Fort George, 6 in 1 day, 50 in 1 season.
Quail.	East. Dist., Oct. 15 to Oct. 31.	10 in 1 day, 100 in 1 season.
Quail (except bobwhite and mountain quail).	West. Dist., Oct. 15 to Nov. 15.	10 in 1 day, 50 in 1 season.
Pheasants.	East. Dist., Oct. 15 to Nov. 15.	Cock birds only; 4 in 1 day, 15 in 1 season; in the Electoral Dists. of Creston and Kamloops 2 in 1 day, 6 in 1 season.
	West. Dist., Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Cock birds only; 4 in 1 day, 25 in 1 season.
European partridge.	East. Dist., Oct. 15 to Nov. 15; West. Dist., Nov. 1 to Nov. 30.	6 in 1 day, 25 in 1 season.

Licences—Non-resident—general (all game and fish) \$100, inclusive, or \$25 with additional fees for game shot as follows: for each grizzly bear, moose, mountain sheep, wapiti (elk) or caribou, \$25; for each black or brown bear, mountain goat or mule deer, \$15; for each deer of any other species, \$5. Non-resident British subject residing in Canada—game birds only \$5 per week. Resident, not a British subject and not a farmer—big game and game birds, \$10. Resident—big game and game birds, \$5; deer, black bears and game birds, \$2.50.

A non-resident licence-holder must be accompanied by a licensed guide or resident.

A non-resident licence-holder may export any game lawfully killed by him, on obtaining a permit to export issued under the Game Act. (See also Canadian and United States Customs regulations, p. 107.)

Licences and up-to-date game laws may be obtained from the Game Commissioner, Vancouver, B.C.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES GAME LAWS

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Deer. Moose.	Sept. 1 to Mar. 31.	Females with young at foot and young at foot are protected. It is forbidden to kill more animals than can be sold or otherwise disposed of for food purposes within the N.W. Territories.
Caribou.	Sept. 1 to Feb. 28.	
Mountain sheep.	Sept. 1 to Feb. 28.	Females with young at foot and young at foot are protected.
Mountain goat.	Sept. 1 to Mar. 31.	
Bear.	All year.	
Geese.		15 in 1 day.
Ducks.		25 in 1 day.
Brant.		15 in 1 day.
Rails, coots and gallinules.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 14.	25 in the aggregate in 1 day.
Wilson's or jack-snipe.		25 in 1 day.
Partridge, ptarmigan, prairie chicken and other grouse.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 31.	

Licences—Non-resident—\$150; non-resident British subject, \$75; birds only, \$5. Resident—\$2.

Except under permit, it is forbidden to export the meat or raw pelt of any big game animal.

Licences and up-to-date game laws may be obtained from the Director, North West Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

YUKON GAME LAWS

Kind of game	Open season	Bag limit
Deer.		2 males.
Moose.		1 male over 1 year old.
Caribou.	Aug. 1 to Mar. 1.	2 males over 1 year old.
Mountain sheep.		1 male.
Mountain goat.		1 male.
Bear.	All year.	6.
Geese.		15 in 1 day.
Ducks.		25 in 1 day.
Brant.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 14.	15 in 1 day.
Rails, coots and gallinules.		25 in the aggregate in 1 day.
Wilson's or jack-snipe.		25 in 1 day.
Partridge, ptarmigan, pheasant, prairie chicken or other grouse.	Sept. 1 to Mar. 15.	

Licences—Non-resident—\$100; in addition to the animals to which he is entitled by his licence, a non-resident licence-holder may kill 1 moose, 2 deer, 2 caribou, 1 mountain sheep and 1 mountain goat upon payment of \$25 for each such extra animal. Resident—\$25.

A non-resident licence-holder must be accompanied by a licensed guide.

A non-resident licence-holder may export as trophies the head, hide, and hoofs of any big game on making affidavit that such game was lawfully killed by him. (See also Canadian and United States Customs regulations, p. 107.)

Licences and up-to-date game laws may be obtained from the Territorial Secretary, Dawson, Y.T.

Summary of Regulations Regarding the Export of Game

General Directions

A United States sportsman wishing to ship game out of Canada must comply with:—

1. The regulations regarding the export of game of the province in which the game was killed.
2. The Canadian Customs regulations regarding the export of game.
3. The United States Customs regulations regarding the import of game.
4. The regulations, if any, regarding the import of game, of the State to which the game is being shipped.

Canadian Customs Regulations

A non-resident licence-holder may export game lawfully killed by him except partridge, prairie fowl, quail, wild turkey and woodcock. Deer, which includes, moose, caribou and wapiti (elk), may be exported only within the period between the beginning of the open season in the province in which it was killed and the 31st of January next ensuing. Cured heads and hides of deer may, however, be exported at any time of the year.

For the export of deer (includes moose, caribou and wapiti) an export permit is required.

To obtain this permit the exporter must appear in person before the Collector or other officer of Customs at one of the Customs ports designated for the export of deer, and make declaration that the deer to be exported was lawfully killed by him for sport.

Customs ports designated for the export of deer are Halifax, Windsor and Yarmouth in Nova Scotia; McAdam Junction, Saint John and St. Stephen in New Brunswick; Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Beebe Junction and St. Armand in Quebec; Bridgeburg, Brockville, Kingston, Ottawa, Port Arthur, Prescott, Niagara Falls, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto and Windsor in Ontario; Emerson in Manitoba; North

Portal in Saskatchewan; Coutts in Alberta; Kingsgate and Waneta in British Columbia; Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory; and all other Customs ports and out-ports in Canada on the frontier of the United States.

If the point where shipment originates is not a Customs port designated for the export of deer, the exporter should ship his game to some such port and obtain his export permit there. Game can then be shipped through to destination subject, of course, to United States Customs regulations.

Should the exporter desire to leave Canada before his game arrives at the Customs port, he may make out his declaration and export entry and leave them with the Collector of Customs for use when the game arrives at the port.

United States Customs Regulations

Game and game birds may be imported into the United States on filing a Consumption Entry Form with the Customs Office at the border and payment of the duty charges.

The United States duty on game meat other than birds is 6 cents per pound and on game birds 10 cents per pound.

Feathers, quills, heads, wings, tails, skins or parts of skins of game birds are prohibited importation into the United States.

To avoid possible holding of game at the border, United States sportsmen may arrange with customs brokers at port of entry regarding clearance of shipment and payment of duty.

Game imported into the United States is subject to the regulations of the State to which it is going and in some cases a permit to import is required. Sportsmen are advised to consult State regulations on this point.

Dominion and Provincial Tourist Bureaus

Tourist information relating to the Dominion or to individual provinces may be obtained as follows:—

Dominion—Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Prince Edward Island—Prince Edward Island Publicity Association, Charlottetown.

Nova Scotia—Department of Information, Halifax.

New Brunswick—New Brunswick Government Bureau of Information and Tourist Travel, Fredericton.

Quebec—Provincial Tourist Bureau, Department of Roads, Quebec.

Ontario—Tourist and Publicity Bureau, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Manitoba—Tourist and Convention Bureau of Winnipeg and Manitoba, Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan—Department of Railways, Labour and Industries, Regina.

Alberta—Publicity Commissioner, Parliament Buildings, Edmonton.

British Columbia—Bureau of Provincial Information, Victoria.

In addition there are numerous bureaus devoted more particularly to the promotion of tourist traffic to local points. Many of these also give general information respecting the tourist facilities of the province in which they are situated.

Enquiries regarding Canada's holiday attractions or natural resources will receive prompt attention if directed to the National Development Bureau, Department of the Interior, at Ottawa, Canada.

